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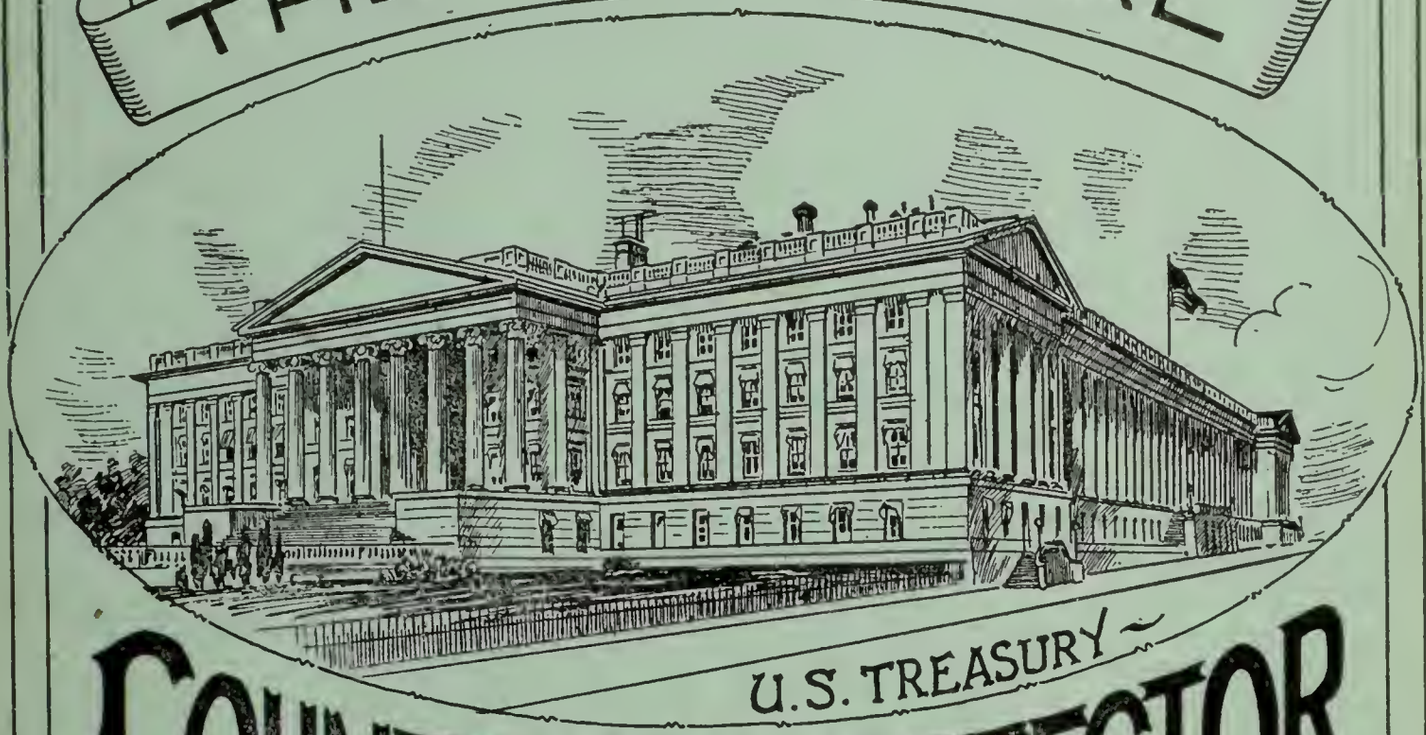
THE NATIONAL



U.S. TREASURY

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

JOURNAL

FOR

BANKERS & MERCHANTS

IN THE

UNITED STATES

AND CANADA...

GRANT, BUSHNELL & CO.

PUBLISHERS

73 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

The National Counterfeit Detector

AUGUST, 1908

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SPECIAL GUARANTEE TO YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

We will pay the face value of any counterfeit United States Note, Treasury Note, Gold Certificate, Silver Certificate, or National Bank note, also that of any Canadian note, not mentioned in our latest publication or by our special postal notice, on presentation, that is accepted by yearly subscribers.

THE RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY

The National Counterfeit Detector

GRANT, BUSHNELL & CO., Publishers

73 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

J. FRED GRANT, President. E. D. BUSHNELL, Vice-President.

ROBERT A. JONES, Sec'y and Treas.

Compiled and published under the personal supervision of the experts
J. FRED GRANT and E. D. BUSHNELL

Published Monthly. August, 1908 $3 Yearly; in advance.

Mr. John E. Wilkie, Chief of the Secret Service, reports a new counterfeit as follows:

New Counterfeit $10 Gold Certificate

Act of July 12, 1882; series 1907; check letter D; face plate number 7; W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury; Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Hillegas. The number of the sample before me is A1437936.

Note is photo-mechanical production on two pieces of paper with distributed red and blue silk fiber, which is much finer and more hair-like than genuine. Color of seal, denominational "X" and back are all darker than genuine. Portrait of Hillegas is so poorly executed that it should attract instant attention and establish spurious character of note. In upper-border design on face of genuine, under line "This certifies there have been deposited in the Treasury of the" there is an ornamental arc finished at each end by a scroll. In genuine this arc, about 1-16th of an inch wide, is marked by a series of distinct and regular perpendicular lines. In counterfeit this arc looks as if it had been executed with a pen, is blurred and scratched, and individuality of perpendicular lines almost disappears. General effect of back, aside from the darker color, is better than face, but close inspection discloses work so inferior that it cannot be mistaken as a genuine production. Note made its appearance in New York, and the division is under obligations to Mr. Charles M. Chatfield, assistant paying teller in the treasurer's office of the Erie Railroad Company, for the detection and first sample of this counterfeit. Note is sufficiently deceptive to make it dangerous among inexperienced or careless handlers of money and all notes of this issue should be carefully scrutinized.

Circular Letter No. 277:

Mr. John E. Wilkie, Chief of the U. S. Secret Service, reports a new counterfeit as follows:

New Counterfeit $5 National Bank Note

As predicted in circular letter from this office, No. 276, dated June 24, 1908, a counterfeit on the $5 issue of the State National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., has made its appearance. It bears check letter C; series 1882; J. W. Lyons, Register; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer. Charter No. 5172; Treasury No. U211240U; Bank No. 30542. This counterfeit is a photographic production with coloring applied to numbering, and in its general appearance resembles the counterfeit $5 National Exchange Bank of Springfield, Mo., note, described in Circular 276. The principal passer of these photographic counterfeits has just been arrested at Neosho, Mo., and over a thousand dollars of the counterfeit currency captured in his possession.

Circular Letter No. 276:

Mr. John E. Wilkie, Chief of the United States Secret Service, reports a new counterfeit as follows,

New Counterfeit $5 National Bank Note

This counterfeit is on the National Exchange Bank of Springfield, Mo. Check letter C; J. Fount Tillman, Register of the Treasury; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States; Charter No. 5082; Treasury No. R497013R; Bank No. 5825. The bill is a direct photograph with coloring matter applied to the numbers and geographical letter "M." The original charter number can be discerned under the coloring. The counterfeit at hand bears the back impression of the $5 note of the State National Bank of St. Louis, as the charter number of that bank, 5172, appears in the panel in the center of the note. No attempt has been made to disguise the fact that the back is a photograph. There is no silk or imitation of it in the paper.

The fact that the back of this note is a counterfeit of the back of the State National Bank note would seem to indicate that the State National Bank $5 note was counterfeited as well as that of the National Exchange Bank of Springfield.

Mr. John E. Wilkie, Chief of the United States Secret Service, reports a new counterfeit as follows:

New Counterfeit $10 National Bank Note

Series of 1902, issue of February 25, 1903, check letter M, on the First National Bank of the City of New York, Charter No. 29, portrait of McKinley; J. W. Lyons Register of the Treasury; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer. The sample before me, which bears the Treasury No. K54672 and the bank number 292842, is a poorly executed photo-mechanical production on three pieces of paper, the back and front being printed on India tissue pasted to a heavy middle sheet with a few silk threads pasted between the face and middle sheet. The title under the portrait reads "WILLAM McKINLEY," the second "I" in the first name have been omitted. In the descriptive text in the scroll panel left back of note, the word "PAYMENT," at the end of the second line, appears in the counterfeit "PAVEMENT," and in the scroll panel right back of note the first word in the last line of the text reads in th counterfeit "EXCPTD," instead of "EXCEPT," as in the genuine. The lathe work, both face and back, is very scratchy, and while the general appearance of the note is deceptive it should attract the instant attention of the experienced handler of money.

The Division is under obligations to Cashier Frank Pfeiffer of the First National Bank of Kemmerer, Wyo., for the first sample of this counterfeit.

New Counterfeit $10 Canadian Note

The Standard Bank of Canada; check letter A; dated Toronto, 1st May, 1900. Very poor wood-cut production on poor quality of paper. Numbering brick red and very poor. Lathe work in counters poorly done. Vignette portrait on right end of note exceedingly poor. Lettering of Canada Bank Note Printing Co., lower centre of note, broken and indistinct, also imprint of British-American Bank Note Co., Montreal, in lower border. Back of note has no semblance of lathe work. The whole note is so poor it should not pass the ordinary handlers of money.

Credit is due Mr. E. G. Kellner, teller German-American Bank, of Buffalo, for the detection of this bill.

New Counterfeit $10 Canadian Note

The Farmers' Bank of Canada, Toronto; Check Letter A; Treasury No. 12073 in red; dated Jan. 2, 1907; W. Seeltie Nesbitt, President; countersigned, T. H. Weir, Pro-Genl. Manager. Looks like a photo-engraving of pen and ink sketch. Lathe work on front poorly imitated. All the lettering very irregular. Vignette coarse and blurred. Lathe work on back scratchy. Lettering, "The Farmers' Bank of Canada," poor. Imprint of British-American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, is very indistinct.

Credit is due Mr. Frank Noble, receiving teller of the Marine National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., for the detection of this counterfeit.

The Outlook

A prominent banking house expresses the following views on the business outlook:

The several preliminary steps essential to the restoration of business are as well defined as the causes which produce depression. Neither is a haphazard process, but an orderly march of events, and when historically examined their careers are found to be practically the same in each recurring instance. It is true that the duration of the period of stagnation may be greatly influenced by extraneous circumstances, such as uncertainty as to the maintenance of a nation's monetary standard, but no matter what these extraneous circumstances may be, or how great their influence, the steps referred to are fundamental and must be taken. It is not difficult to formulate them, and as there are no pending factors of indeterminate power greater than a national campaign and the demands of labor to be considered, it is not difficult to forecast the termination of the present business situation.

When the commercial and industrial world has faced for a long period a steady rise in interest rates, and in the cost of commodities to be handled and manufactured, and has been subjected finally to a crisis accompanied by a severe panic, there is a profound demoralization which extends even to the stamina of the individual. The saying that men have lost their nerve accurately defines their condition. Quite aside from a marked diminution of the world's purchasing power there is a widespread disinclination for business activity. The banker becomes timid and in reality is weary of the strain, while, on the other hand, the business man's initiative suffers a temporary suspension and he finds himself reluctant to engage in enterprises which formerly were attractive. Each must have a season of rest and recuperation.

The first step in the process of recovery is the restoration of confidence on the part of the lender, and of the borrower as well, but before the revival of business really begins, there must be such a decrease in interest rates, and in the cost of commodities, and of labor, as will tempt the industrial and commercial leaders to renewed activity. In the present instance most of the essential steps have been taken. Expressions of confidence are heard on all sides and money is abundant and cheap, not only at home, but, with some exceptions, daily growing fewer, all over the world. As a matter of fact, the bank reserves of the world are higher than at any previous time. The prices of commodities generally have materially declined, but in certain directions, notably the rates for steel, liquidation may have to go further before the point of encouragement is reached. Except in two directions, broadly speaking, labor is sharing in the liquidation. These exceptions are in metal working and in the transportation lines. In both cases the fight is on. The latter is complicated by political necessities and the partly assumed and partly legal control exercised in such matters by the Interstate Commerce Commission. For the reduction in the wage scale of the railroads there has been substituted a diminution in the number of employes. It remains to be seen if this can be made to serve the purposes of that reduction of pay which is normal under existing conditions, and whether an exception can be made in the matter of railway wages and a restoration of business still occur. The present slow but steady increase in the number of railroad employes coincident with the increase in cars operated suggests that possibly this obstacle even, if not eliminated, may fail to prove a hindrance to the resumption of business.

It is interesting at this time to recall some of the features of the depression which began in 1003. That crisis was complicated with the silver question, which prolonged stagnation for more than three years, but the settlement of that problem coincidently with the election of President McKinley was quickly followed by a business revival and the absorption of investment securities with a rapidity and to an extent previously unkonwn. We face now as then a Presidential election, but unlike that campaign the result now seems a foregone conclusion, and in the election of Mr. Taft we shall have a President whose calm and judicial turn of mind, and wide experience with international affairs, commands confidence abroad, as well as at home. As already indicated, there are no complications in sight likely to cause a continuance of depression, while the industrial conditions are far better than in 1896-1897. There are no accumulations of commodities the various stages on the road to recovery are rapidly being reached, and it seems to us that the conclusion is justifiable that we are on the edge of a period of the greatest prosperity the country has yet enjoyed—the greatest chiefly because it will be marked by greater sanity and wisdom, as well as by higher standards and sounder business methods. It is likely to be a period in which we will look back on present investment values as being extremely low.

New York Bankers

The fifteenth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association was held at Frontenac, Thousand Islands, July 9 and 10. At the opening President Gilbert, of the New York Clearing House, presented the president of the Association, Charles Elliott Warren, Lincoln National Bank, New York City, with a handsome gavel. The president then read the annual address:

"Public antagonism to corporations and particularly to railroads must cease," said Mr. Warren. "The credit of the railroads has been put in jeopardy. For the welfare, not only of the railroads, but of the whole country, all should work to strengthen railway credit. Capital invested in railroads is to-day performing the greatest service in the United States and is receiving the least return for it."

Mr. Warren said he regarded all the signs of the times as pointing to a general revival of business. "The panic is a thing of the past," he said, "and you all are familiar with it. But a panic is an emergency, and in an emergency we need assets. What better asset have you than the paper of your solvent manufacturer, dealer or commission merchant? Therefore we should feel gratified that we have secured some legislation on the currency question, and that the Aldrich-Vreeland bill permits the formation of national currency associations who may authorize the acceptance, among other securities, of commercial paper as collateral for emergency currency. That commercial paper is the ideal collateral in emergencies is amply proven by the fact that, of all the collateral accepted by the loan committee of the New York Clearing House during the panic, nearly 73 per cent. was commercial paper, and that not one dollar's worth was defaulted.

"We are gratified that the currency commission is a fact, and we must be satisfied that its members are solely taken from those in Congress. The Hon. William S. Bennett, of New York, a very live member of Congress, representing a district of this State having the interests of the banking community at heart, wrote me recently that we should not regard the question as to whether a third of the members of the Congressional Currency Commission came from outside of Congress as of extreme importance, taking the ground that any legislation would have to be passed by Congress, and that perhaps it was well to have as many Congressmen as possible educated in regard to the question. To this we should agree. Bankers are prone to forget that members of Congress appointed to this commission, besides being the men who have ultimately to pass on this subject, are, in their private capacity, men of wide experience, many of them being officers of banks and trust companies, others being attorneys at law, who, in an advisory capacity to the bankers, fundamentally know banking better even than we ourselves. There being no outside men on the committee, it should be comparatively easy to reconcile the different theories advanced, and it is expected that a plan will be early reported that will meet with general approval. If not, the whole question is squarely up to Congress. Congress recognizes this, and we may safely feel that the whole matter has taken a great step forward, for which we are perfectly thankful."

As had been expected, Mr. Warren defended the New York City banks against the criticism of their attitude toward their correspondents during the panic times of last fall. He said:

"In justice to New York I cannot let pass, without answering, the reported remarks of a speaker at the recent convention of the Texas Bankers' Association at Fort Worth, particularly so as the sentiment expressed seems to be more or less popular in the South and Southwest. His summing up was that Texas can and should become independent of the East—divided from those interests which, he declared, were responsible for the panic. He thought the panic due to the refusal of the New York banks to pay Western and Southern banks even half of their reserve which New York held in trust, although, he went on to say, they paid their local depositors and let one man (J. P. Morgan) have $25,000,000 cash. He denounced the course of the Easterners, and said the panic would have been local to New York if they had returned part of the reserve money of other banks which they held. His remarks were challenged, but the applause indicated that the great majority were in sympathy with his utterances. My defense of our State and City of New York is Secretary Cortelyou's response to Senate Resolution No. 33, asking for certain information, etc. The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury said in part:

"'The justification for taking vigorous action to arrest panic is found in the remarkable figures of the disappearance of currency during the period of about six weeks from the suspension of the Knickerbocker Trust Company on October 22 until confidence was partially restored early in December. The amount of currency which disappeared from sight during this period, as nearly as can be ascertained from the national bank reports and other sources of information, was about $296,000,000. Of this great absorption of currency, amounting substantially to one-tenth of the entire estimated money circulation in the United States, more than two-thirds of the burden fell upon New York. This was almost inevitable from the fact that New York is the financial distributing centre of the country. The figures show that more than the entire net loss in national bank reserves fell upon the national banks of New York City. The national banks outside of New York City, in spite of heavy demands upon them, were able by the aid of New York to maintain an amount of cash actually larger by a small amount on December 3 than they held at the date of a previous report to the Comptroller on August 22, when conditions were still relatively tranquil. The national banks of New York City not only met the demand for currency until their reserves were reduced $54,103,600 below the legal limit, but in addition they imported and distributed $95,000,000 in gold, and distributed also, in order to meet demands of their depositors and banking correspondents, all of the money of the Government deposited with them. The result was that of the $296,000,000 of currency absorbed throughout the country $218,275,304 was provided by the banks of New York City.'

"This statement on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury should satisfy all unprejudiced minds that the banks of the City of New York, though facing an acute emergency, one requiring the greatest amount of financial skill to handle, not only took care of the wants of their own business people as far as they were able to do, but also provided some relief for their correspondents scattered throughout the entire country.

"So much for the panic and so much for what New York did. But business interests everywhere are awake to the evil of too much legislation. Manufacturers, business men, bankers say that restoration of confidence cannot be completely brought about until the legislators are called off. Public antagonism to corporations, and particularly to railroads, must cease. The credit—most delicate and sensitive of all financial organisms—of the railroads has been put in jeopardy. The earning power of all the railroads is too limited. It is said that the supply of railway stocks and bonds, even to-day, is far in excess of the demand. Demand is stimulated by belief in earning power, in income return and in increase in the value of property. Therefore, for the welfare not only of the railways, but of the whole country, which certainly requires additional railway facilities, all should work to strengthen railway credit. The violent attempt to destroy the earning power of railways, with their millions of invested capital, could have had but one result—the destruction of railway credit; and destruction on so tremendous a scale intensified the panic and possibly was responsible for it. Capital invested in railroads is to-day performing the greatest service in the United States and is receiving the least return for it. A rich harvest is of little value; the output of a factory is of small use, unless the market place is accessible. The welfare of the producer, the consumer and the people demands adequate facilities for transportation.

"A word on the question of guaranteeing bank deposits, a topic very much in the public eye. Mr. J. Lawrence Laughlin, in a recent article, says that the plan for insurance of deposits is urged by its advocates as one which will induce more careful banking, because contributors to the fund will be more vigilant in acting as policemen over other banks, and also that it will stop illegitimate methods in their inception. On the other hand, its opponents claim that it will reduce the best managed to the level of the worst managed bank and remove all premium on skill, honesty, ability and long-established reputation. With the latter opinion I agree. It seems that the essential idea in the scheme for guaranteeing deposits in commercial banks is to relieve a man from responsibility for using bad business judgment, and to encourage wildcat banking. Why should you tax sound banks to cover lapses of unsound banks? If a good bank gets no advantage from its sound business methods, its conservative loans, skill in avoiding losses, why should it keep a superior standard? Would it be fair or just to ask the honest and efficient banker to make good to a depositor in a failed bank losses for which the honest and efficient banker had no responsibility whatever? Reason demands that punishment be inflicted on the doer of the wrong, and not on his innocent neighbor. If your management is careful and judicious, your depositors and their balances are safe. A guaranty on deposits would put a premium on doubtful, if not dishonest, banking methods.

"Throughout the whole community there is a feeling of confidence in the future. The fundamental conditions of the country are sound. Depression has reached a low level. Things are on a rock-bottom basis. We are now optimistic. The pessimist, who sees only the hole in the bun, and of two evils chooses both, has left us. Recovery in business will be slow but steady. We have gone through a severe crisis, and we must not have a balloon-like recovery. In trade there is a revival. Fewer men are out of employment. The crop prospects everywhere are good. Abundant harvests will do much to restore confidence. Industrial activity has been so reduced that we have reached the point where a readjustment of the wage scale is possible. The high level of wages for all classes of labor, no matter how inefficient, was appalling.

"I cannot help but congratulate the bankers of this great State on their splendid record of the year, made under most trying and adverse circumstances. Our banks are well managed, conservatively run, and, in the main, prosperous. Stockholders' dividends have not been reduced; and you gentlemen have every reason to look back upon your efforts, feeling that you have been a real help to your community and that you have been faithful to your trust.

"To the Superintendent of Banks our loyal support has been given; and we congratulate him upon the very splendid results he has already achieved; excellent laws for banking reforms were enacted, the reserve law, and in particular must I mention the law designed to prevent the payment of large fees to receivers by the depositors and stockholders of failed banks. That law empowers the State Superintendent of Banks to take charge of failed institutions and liquidate their affairs. He or his representative takes the place of the receivers heretofore appointed upon the recommendation of the Attorney General.

"In the case of the Home Bank, of Brooklyn, the law was applied for the first time. Superintendent Williams placed the bank in the hands of one of the State's bank examiners. The entire cost of the management of the bank's affairs by the Bank Department was only $1,190. The former practice in such cases opened the door for extravagant allowances, and the appointment of receivership patronage has sometimes been accompanied by scandal."

Of the Association itself, Mr. Warren said: "It gives me great pleasure to greet you and our guests on the occasion of this, our fifteenth annual convention, and to congratulate you upon the large number of members present. I trust that your visit here will be one of profit and pleasure. Your very able committee on arrangements has planned an instructive and entertaining program; and it is to be hoped that a free discussion of the various questions brought before you will be productive of lasting good, both to the banking fraternity and other business men of our State.

"The formation of this association was so wisely planned and its foundations so securely established that it has continued to prosper and to grow in importance and influence each year, until to-day we have a membership of 533 banks and bankers—the largest in the history of our Association—doing business in the Empire State, with capital, surplus and profits of $2,178,000,000.

"The principal work of the Association during the past year has been a continuance of the campaign of education on the currency question, a determined stand against the provisions of the original Aldrich bill, and an effort to secure in this State the enactment of such laws that banks and bankers, both State and national, might do business on a plane that would be fair and equitable to both."

Treasury Deficit

The Treasury statement of Government receipts and expenditures shows that for the fiscal year ended July the total receipts were $599,895,763 and the expenditures $659,552,124, caving the deficit for the year $59,656,361, as against a surplus one year ago of $86,945,542.

Customs receipts for the year amounted to $285,680,653, or $47,550,000 less than last year. Internal revenue receipts aggregated $250,714,008, or $19,559,000 less than last year. The receipts from miscellaneous sources were $63,501,102, a gain of nearly $3,000,000. A large part of this sum came from the profits on silver coinage. The disbursements on account of the War Department were $110,284,863, as against $101,671,880 for 1907, and on account of the navy $118,726,347, against $97,606,595 for 1907. Pensions aggregated $153,887,995, as against $139,290,909 last year, and the public works item amounts to nearly $94,000,000, an increase of about $17,725,000. The receipts for June show a reduction from $62,711,000 one year ago to $53,488,612, while the disbursements increased from $40,816,000 to $49,541,369. The excess of receipts over disbursements for June was $3,947,243. For June a surplus is shown of nearly $4,000,000. This fact, however, is not significant, as June is unfailingly a surplus month, largely due to the fact that it is the closing month of the fiscal year, when appropriations gradually reach the point of exhaustion. June, 1907, showed a surplus of approximately $11,000,000. It is believed that July will show a deficit of $20,000,000. The amount of cash now in the Treasury vaults and available to meet expenditures is about $70,000. In addition to this there is on deposit with National banks about $153,844,000, which is at all times subject to call by the Secretary. A considerable portion of this sum is likely to be called into the Treasury within the next few days, and, while Mr. Cortelyou has not indicated what his purpose is, it is thought it will not be less than $50,000,000.

Canadian View of Banking Systems

The points of difference between the systems of banking prevailing, respectively, in England, the United States and Canada are remarkable enough to make a comparison of the three systems decidedly interesting. Probably the best way to compare them will be to take the three in parallel columns.

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.

At the very centre stands the Bank of England—the creditor and fiscal agent of the Government, the possessor of special privileges, the custodian of the central gold reserve, the oldest of the English joint stock banks, regarded the world over as the arch type of strength and solidity. It has but a few branches and a somewhat exclusive circle of customers. Then there is a group of strong joint stock banks, with sets of branches varying from 50 to 500 in number, transacting the bulk of ordinary banking business of the country. Up to the last quarter century there were a large number of local or district banks, each with from three or four to two dozen branches, often owned or controlled by private parties or firms sometimes dating many years back. In the last 25 years these have been undergoing absorption at the hands of the big joint stock institutions. A few are still left and the process yet goes on, but more slowly.

The English banks are commercial banks, with a decided tendency towards financial business. The banking business in England, indeed in the whole United Kingdom, appears to be remarkably free from regular parliamentary revision or supervision. The banks have their charters and Parliament does not interfere with them — leaving them pretty much to institute their own changes and reforms. They are not even required to publish statements of condition. Such reports as are issued are voluntary affairs and do not always follow a uniform style. So it is not at all easy to follow the general banking position. This is a matter of long-standing complaint with the experts and financial journals. The overseas commerce of the British Isles and the large foreign investments of British citizens exert no little influence on English banking. London's business in foreign exchange is enormous, and representatives of great foreign and colonial banks, amongst which are three Canadian institutions, are established at the Empire's capital, competing with the home banks for the business. Also English banks have a great many branches and agencies abroad. English capital controls much banking business in South America, Africa, Australasia, India and China.

Though the above outline or sketch applies to the banks in England, there are no vital differences of system in the banks belonging to the other parts of the United Kingdom. The Scotch banks possess an individuality of their own. Many of their features have been copied by Canada.

THE CANADIAN SYSTEM.

Canada has a system in which the banking business, while highly centralized, yet promises to perpetuate competition. The important banks have their branches spread over an immense extent of territory. The probability is that in number of branches they will eventually be much larger than at present. There are no privileged banks. All are on the same footing. Every one of the Canadian institutions is a commercial bank—that is to say it devotes its energies and resources to the cultivation of commercial accounts.

One of the strong points of the Canadian system is the high degree of organization found among the banking interests. In no country in the world are the banking interests united so closely or so harmoniously as the Canadian interests are. The Canadian Bankers' Association represents the whole of Canadian banking. Partly owing to this the relations of the banks with the Dominion Parliament—which is the only legislative body in Canada having control over banking—have been happy and beneficial for the banks and the country. The law-makers have had the good sense to recognize that bank borrowers are the principal gainers from a policy that leaves the banks free from irksome restrictions. The Canadian banks have privileges of note issue beyond those enjoyed by banks in other countries. The effect has been to enlarge their ability to assist the country's trade and industry. And arrangements are in force that make the notes absolutely safe and sound. Each institution has to place its condition in a uniform statement before the public once a month. So the banking position is clearly portrayed. Their business is not confined to Canada. There are some forty-odd branches abroad—in the States, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Mexico, London.

These outside agencies are a valuable advertisement for the Dominion and assist materially in developing Canadian trade with foreign countries, besides contributing to increase the profits enjoyed by the thousands of bank stockholders at home.

Another strong feature of the system is found in the manner in which the banks adopt themselves to the conditions and circumstances of the country's trade. Banks are supposed to do this everywhere, but there are few countries in which they do it so well as in the Dominion. Practically every citizen who has banking business to do has the necessary facilities placed reasonably within his reach.

UNITED STATES SYSTEM.

The keynote of the United States system—if it can be called a system—is individuality or personality. In other matters than banking the people are much opposed to centralization. The States are jealous of the Federal authority. The State Governments as well as the Federal Government have power to create banks; and both create them, by hundreds, every year. There are at present over 18,000 banking institutions in the States—some six thousand odd under Federal control, the rest under State control. As a rule, the business of an American bank—either National or State—is confined within a single office. Branch banks are not in favor. The bankers do not want them, because many thousands of bank presidents and directors would have to give place to the branch manager; and the business men and people do not know what an enormous amount the little local banks cost them.

The United States banks are of two kinds—commercial and financial. The big financial banks in the centres employ their resources pretty largely in financial loans and investments. Even the commercial banks do not devote their funds to the financing of mercantile borrowers to the same extent as do the banks in the United Kingdom and Canada. Taking all the National banks their commercial paper amounts to less than one-third their total assets. The Canadian proportion is nearly double that.

Owing to the banking methods prevailing in the States considerably more capital is required to carry on manufacturing or wholesale business than is required in Canada. It can be proved that, in this respect, the operations of the small local banks have tended to favor monopolies.

In regard to legislation there is all the time more or less tinkering and interfering by Congress and the State Legislatures. Sometimes the measures are really designed for political purposes rather than to strengthen or improve the banking edifice.

The banks are subject to examination by Government officers. The National banks are required to report condition five times a year. The summaries are published.

The United States banks have no branches abroad. A large part of the foreign exchange business of their own country is transacted by foreign institutions. The Canadian bank agencies in New York City have a good share of this business.

By way of comment on the three systems it might be said that the recent panic in the United States tested the three systems pretty thoroughly. Though it had its centre

in New York City and spread from thence to the various States, it nevertheless put a very severe strain upon the banks in both the United Kingdom and in Canada. The former country had to supply the greater part of the $100,000,000 gold shipped to New York, and Canada was affected because the Canadian bank reserves were largely employed in New York City, and because of the close trade and financial connections of the two countries. It was quite clear to outside observers that the utter lack of cohesion or co-operation of banking offices in the States was one of the principal factors in aggravating the crisis. But panics only come once in ten or fifteen years. It is a matter of much consequence how the banking system of any given country bears itself in the intervening periods. Of the English system no complaints of importance are heard. There is a standing dispute between the other joint stock banks and the Bank of England over the question of gold reserve. It is conceded that a larger reserve should be held; but not settled yet who should provide it, or who bear the cost. On the main point, as to how they perform their functions as banks, how support and care for the trade and commerce of the United Kingdom, the English banks are apparently in a sound position. The system of banking appears to be suitable to the country's needs. The same applies to the Canadian system. It has grown up with the Dominion and has moulded itself in a ductile manner according to the peculiar Canadian requirements. But our neighbors across the southern boundary are not satisfied with the working of their system. They are not settled in their minds just how they will amend it. There are many particulars in which it falls short of what it should do. The disposition evidently is to amend some of the defects and not to undertake revolutionary alterations.—H. M. P. Eckardt, in *The Monetary Times.*

Canadian Dividends and Interest

The July dividend and interest disbursements suggest two lines of thought—their capability as a guide to general conditions and their effect upon the investment market. Some months ago, when depression stalked like an ogre through the land, it was said that the curtailment of dividend payments in 1908 would be a thing of size and sorrow. As a matter of fact, the total interest on investments payable in America the 1st of July shows an increase over last year. Dividends exhibit a decrease due to the companies which either have passed or reduced their payments to stockholders. Considering the disorganization of business interests by the natural course of events in Canada, and the panic and its attendant evils in the United Staes, the present dividend and interest showing is satisfactory.

It would almost prove that depression would have ruled the continent whether or not the financial crisis had come. But panics are usually the prelude or postlude of depression. Fundamentally, little is wrong in our business fabric. Nothing can prevent an early return to prosperity save a crop failure and public timidity. There was an unmistakable warning in the noise of the recent financial storms. The manufacturer, the capitalist, the inventor, will slowly return to the open, placing money left and right. A little scare, a word of trouble may even cause them, snail-like, to withdraw after having come half way.

As to the effect of the interest payments upon the investment markets, one naturally wonders what is likely to become of the hundreds of millions paid by the railroad, industrial and traction corporations, and others. It is commonly thought that prior to January and July a money scarcity will be felt, as the banks and big companies must make their shoes pinch in order to buy footwear for their shareholders. As a logical sequence to this theory, it is argued that much of this money will be reinvested in stocks and bonds after funds have been distributed. Thus in the latter part of December and June would come stringency, the possible calling of loans, and lower security prices, while soon after the first day of January and July the market would experience an advance.

This theory may seem reasonable enough, but there are many phases which make it unreliable. All good and bad events in speculative circles are discounted in the market usually long before they occur, with the exception of surprises proper. Periodical happenings are liable to become less effective at the time of their occurrence as years roll. The theory of after-dividend-disbursements investment is known by almost every one, and is discussed in the daily newspapers regularly every June. This leads one to suspect that it is not only becoming inoperative, but also misleading. There have been instances in late years when the actual facts have not only disproved the theory, but have reversed its points that is to say, an advance has preceded the dividend and interest payments, while a decline has followed it, when money should be flowing back into investment channels. It is doubtful whether interest payments make any notable difference in the volume of transactions or the price of securities. There is one factor which affects the market to some extent: that is the buying and selling of shares immediately before and after the dividend payments, for the sake of the dividend.

Two Kinds of Bankers

Practical bankers may be roughly divided into two classes. The one sees only the hard money-making proposition disregardful of every other consideration. The other is equally shrewd for business, but his acquisitiveness is tempered by conditions and circumstances. Sentiment, policy, personal considerations, will, in the latter case, soften the keen instinct for gain. Such a banker is a public blessing. The other sort may be illustrated by example. During the panic a certain bank drifted into serious straits. It was impossibe to raise funds to save it. The persons interested becoming desperate, finally offered the control of the stock to a prominent city bank in the confident expectation that if accepted the bank could be re-established. When this proposition was submitted, the answer was: "Why, we will get that business anyhow, and why should we assume any responsibility? In other words, it was hoped that the bank would go down so that its business might be grasped. This is practical banking of a certain sort. It is not banking in the interest of the community, but banking that hopes to gain from the misfortune of the community. It is shrewd business sense wholly destitute of the sense of public service. Now in this particular case it also hoppened to prove unsuccessful. The hope that the business could be obtained through misfortunes to the bank did not materialize. The bank was saved and is now splendidly sustained. Those who looked for gain from the misfortunes of others are now wondering at the short-sighted policy into which their appetite for business without responsibility betrayed them. We hope the lesson is taken to heart. A banker is more than a mere human machine for making the last red cent. If he hopes through wreckage to gather spoils he is something less than his calling demands.—*Daily Stockholder.*

Home Bank of Canada

The report of the Home Bank is certainly one to be proud of, for notwithstanding it takes in the panic, it still shows larger earned profits during the year than in 1906, amounting to $95,411 as compared with $78,031. An additional $62,705 is transferred to Rest account, which fund now stands at $297,705, or one-third of the paid-up capital. As the president, Mr. George O'Keefe, explained at the annual meeting, this will enable the bank in issuing the $1,000,000 new stock authorized last year to keep the premium at the same percentage at which the stock was first placed on the market. Half of the new stock will shortly be placed upon the market, and such as is not sold will probably be placed in the Western Provinces, where a demand for the bank's stock is said to be arising. The circulation of the bank's notes increased during the year, as did also deposits, a large proportion of which, in view of the attractive prices of stocks and bonds, was withdrawn for permanent investment. Current loans figure in the May statement at over a million more than in the statement for May, 1907, call loans being over a million less. Bank premises are valued at $179,840, as against $136,287. Seven new branches were opened during the year, at London, Ilderton, Thorndale, Sandwich, West Toronto, and at Queen and Ontario Streets, Toronto. All of these promise to fulfil expectations. Mr. O'Keefe frankly admitted in his speech to the shareholders that while the present outlook was undoubtedly more promising, the stringency still remained, and that the want of confidence exists to-day, although in a much modified form. At a subsequent meeting he was re-elected president and Mr. Thomas Flynn was re-elected vice-president.

"Flash" Money Dangerous

Better look closer at the money paid to you. There may be some queer stuff in it. You may find, for example, a bill or two that exhibit the eccentricity of having two faces and no back. Quite a lot of this soft of paper cash is in circulation just at present.

The secret of it is a brand new swindle, which the Secret Service has only just discovered. Government sleuths are hunting it down, and hope soon to land the guilty parties in jail, but meanwhile a rich haul has been made by certain ingenious persons. One curious feature of the fraud is that the worthless currency concerned, with which parts of the West and South have been flooded, is not counterfeit at all, but real money. That is to say, it was perfectly good once upon a time, though valueless to-day.

Certain State banks, it appears, such as the Merchants and Planters' of Atlanta, which became defunct long ago, used to issue notes which in general appearance closely resembled the National bank notes of to-day. When they went out of business great quantities of their currency, being no longer redeemable, were sold as waste paper. Millions of dollars' worth of the stuff, in value represented, eventually found its way into the hands of unscrupulous dealers, who are scattering it widely, and passing it off as real money.

The notes in question were printed only on one side, the backs being blank—a fact

which would deter even ignorant people from accepting them, were it not that resort is had to the clever expedient of pasting two of them together, back to back. Few persons to whom money is paid take the trouble to examine both sides of it, and accordingly the bills thus distributed readily pass current. As an incidental touch, to lend verisimilitude, silk threads are scattered between the two halves of each composite note, imitating the fiber in the paper used by the Government.

Anything that imitates the currency, and which is not counterfeit, comes under the head of what the secret service calls "flash" money—a designation technically applicable to these defunct notes, though once they were lawful cash. Most flash money, however, is issued for advertising purposes merely, and would be harmless were it not that it is frequently passed off upon ignorant people, particularly newly arrived aliens, as a mode of swindling them. On this account the manufacture and circulation of all such stuff is discountenanced and prohibited.

One finds in cigar stores nowadays, for sale, "ten cents for $1000 worth," so-called "tainted money," which looks a good deal like Treasury notes, being marked with various denominations from $5 to $100. Many persons buy it, just for fun. It annoys the Secret Service a good deal, but the selling of it cannot be stopped in some localities, though unlawful in others. If the local District Attorney decides that it does not violate the law, it cannot be confiscated.

Thus it often happens that an imitation of the currency is lawful in one jurisdiction, but not so in another. But, legal or not, "fake" money is something that people will persist in making, and not all the efforts of the Government authorities have sufficed to stop it. Thanks to the persistent efforts of the Secret Service, counterfeiting had been largely curtailed up to the present year, but the manufacture of "flash" stuff goes merrily on. In the South, a few years ago, considerable quantities of pasteboard money was in circulation among the negroes.

The total quantity of counterfeits, both paper and coin, captured during the last fiscal year was about $27,000, but of course there may be plenty in circulation which has not been discovered. Of "flash" money the amount confiscated was relatively enormous. During eight consecutive years no less than $128,000,000 worth of the stuff (in value represented) was seized and destroyed. Artists even paint pictures, some of which are beautifully executed, representing greenbacks; and not long ago a brush drawing of a two-dollar certificate, two feet long, was captured in Newark, where a bootmaker was using it to advertise the fact that this sum would buy any pair of shoes in his window.

Men used to travel about with engraved plates actually, and take orders from business firms for quantities of near-money in the form of small hand-bills, one-third of which was a fair imitation of a banknote, while the remaining two-thirds were occupied by an advertisement. This was stopped. Pasteboard wallets with greenbacks sticking out at the ends (which deluded people were expected to pick up on the streets) were formerly manufactured in large quantities. The Government confiscated them wholesale.

But there are some evasions of the law relating to this matter which are hard to deal with—for example, the metal disk for cheating slot machines. Disks of this kind, exactly the size of nickels and cents, are manufactured on an extensive scale in New York. At first—that is to say, a few years ago—they were made to bear a rude resemblance to the real coins, but this was stopped by the Secret Service, and nowadays they are mere blanks. They are quite as effective, however, for the purpose for which they are intended, and by their means many a slot machine has been emptied of its contents.

Nothing interests people so much, apparently, as money. It is constantly being imitated in one way or another by people who have not the slightest notion that they are violating the law. In one instance a storekeeper issued a $5 bill of his own, as like a real one as he could make it, with his own signature on the face, and on the back an inconspicuous advertisement. Even restaurant commutation tickets have adopted similar designs. But queerest of all was a consignment of imitation silver dollars, from Germany, which, while reproducing the design of our standard dollar, contained, each of them, three small knife blades and a buttonhook. It would be absurd to suppose that any fraud was intended by the importer of these imitation dollars, or by the shopkeeper who issued the $5 note with his own signature attached; but, mainly for the reason already mentioned, the Government cannot possibly permit that sort of thing. Up to within very recent years business colleges all over the country were allowed to print and use, for purposes of instruction, paper money resembling national currency; but it was found that such money was occasionally used fraudulently, and so its manufacture has been forbidden.

Even the utilization of real money is subject to certain restrictions, odd though it may appear. If you imagine, for example, that the $5 banknote in your pocket is absolutely your own property, to be disposed of in whatever way you may see fit, you are mistaken. As a matter of fact, you are merely allowed to have the use of it. You are at liberty, if you so choose, to give it away, or to spend it—in other words, to transfer it to some other person. But you are not permitted to tear it to pieces, or to light a cigar with it. If you do such a thing intentionally, you are liable under the Federal statutes to a fine of $50. If the bill is a Treasury note or certificate, however, you may burn it, or tear it up, and suffer no penalty. It is a kind of security that belongs to the

people. But the banknote is the property of the National Banking Association, which has paid for the paper on which it is printed, for the ink, and for the labor involved in making the piece of paper money.

Seems rather odd, does it not? But there is one thing you are not allowed to do to a Treasury note—or to a banknote, either, for that matter—and that is, print an advertisement on it. It used to be a frequent practice to stamp the names of business concerns upon pieces of paper money, but such defacement is prohibited nowadays by law in this country.

Storage Room for Half a Billion Badly Needed

The recent passage of the Emergency Currency bill, providing for the accumulation of a store of $500,000,000 in banknotes, to be held in readiness for immediate distribution to banking houses should the necessity arise, has brought the United States Treasury Department suddenly face to face with an embarrassing problem. The mere question of printing $500,000,000 in banknotes of several denominations is comparatively easy; the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is sufficiently well equipped with paper, ink and machinery to "run off" bills representing one hundred times that amount if necessary. The real problem is to find some place in which to store the $500,000,000 after it leaves the hands of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The regular vaults of the Treasury are already overcrowded. Plans have been made for a new vault, but it will be four months at least before it can be ready for occupancy. For the intervening period the Treasury officials are at their wits' end to know what to do with the notes. For that reason there has already been delay, the Treasury officials sparring for time, but it is being impressed on them that delay would prove dangerous in case there should be a demand for emergency currency during the crop moving period this Fall.

Money, unfortunately, cannot conveniently be stored in warehouses, like bales of cotton or household furniture. Its very nature demands that it be put away in inaccessible, fire-proof, bomb-proof and burglar-proof vaults, where it will be quite safe until needed. To store a million dollars in this way is a difficult enough undertaking, and with five hundred million dollars the difficulty increases just five hundred-fold.

Director Ralph, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has declared that if the Treasury officials do not quickly make up their minds what they are going to do with the newly printed millions of greenbacks he will turn his private office into a dumping ground for banknotes, and take his chances of guarding them with the assistance of armed soldiers or deputy sheriffs or Secret Service men. The reluctance of the Treasury officials to order the notes without a suitable vault in which to store them is explained by the condition of the notes as they reach the Treasury from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. They are complete, lacking only the signatures of the officers of the issuing banks. But it has been deemed by the courts that a National bank note is good without the signature. And so these notes of the emergency currency will be tempting bait for daring robbers from the moment they leave the Bureau of Engraving.

The Treasury at Washington has never had the honor of being robbed in approved highwayman style, and Watson W. Eldridge, who has charge of this particular pocket in Uncle Sam's Trousers, is not desirous that the first time should come while the responsibility rests with him. Officials of the Treasury are well aware that emergency currency, to be of any use at all, must be ready to hand out to the banks the moment they seek it. This fact was impressed upon them by the experience of last Fall. From the latter part of October to the early part of December they issued to the banks approximately $110,000,000 of additional circulation, but there was more than $30,000,000 for which the banks had asked, but which was finally refused by them because it was not printed in time to take an effective part in lessening the stringency. This big surplus of old notes the Treasury is now carrying in stock. By pegging away without delay it is figured that enough emergency currency can be produced to meet any reasonable demand next Fall.

The monumental job which the Emergency Currency act has heaped upon the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is hard to appreciate. It means changing 12,000 plates and the manufacture of many new ones. The change is not great as it appears upon the notes. The old reading was, "This note is secured by United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States." The new reading is, "This note is secured by United States bonds or other securities." This change is not apparently very great. But the process is so intricate that Director Ralph despairs of changing more than fifty plates in a week. And the total cost of changing the plates will be close to $265,000. For new plates the National banks pay the bill, but for these changes Uncle Sam must go down into his own pocket. When you get hold of your emergency circulation, if you ever do get any, you will not know it. All of the bank notes will be the same.—*New York World.*

Bank Reports

Statement of the condition of the North Side Savings Bank, New York City, July 1st: Assets, $284,874.06. Liabilities—Due depositors, $276,365.71; surplus (par value), $8,508.35. President, John J. Barry, Capitalist; first vice-president, Anthony Stumpf, publisher of The Daily Banker and Stockholder; second vice-president, Chas. B. Lawson, of Lawson & Co., piano manufacturers; treasurer, John G. Borgstede, president of The Fernciffe Cemetery; secretary, Arthur A. E. Kirch, practical banker, formerly with the Excelsior Savings Bank.

Semi-annual statement of the Commercial National Bank of New Orleans, La., at the close of business June 30, 1908: Resources, $3,663,467.35. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, $300,000; surplus fund (earned), $335,000; undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, $10,944.18; National bank notes outstanding, $295,300; dividend No. 5, $12,000; deposits, $3,663,467.35. Wm. Mason Smith, president; I. M. Lichtenstein, vice-president; J. H. Fulton, vice-president and manager; Wm. J. Mitchell, cashier; W. W. Messersmith, assistant cashier.

Condensed statement of the condition of The Colonial Bank, New York City, March 25, 1908: Resources, $5,213,437.05. Liabilities—Capital and surplus, $590,108.21; due depositors, $4,623,328.84. Alexander Walker, president; Edwin W. Orvis and William C. Duncan, vice-presidents; George S. Carr, cashier; Charles S. Williams, James D. Hackett and Alexander C. Walker, assistant cashiers.

Semi-annual Statement of the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City, N. J., June 30, 1908: Resources, $3,529,419.98. Liabilities—Capital stock, $250,000; surplus and profits, $718,796.91; deposits, $2,446,123.07; circulation, $100,000; 148th dividend, $10,000; tax reserve, $4,500. John D. McGill, president; J. W. Hardenbergh, vice-president; Nelson J. H. Edge, cashier.

Report of the condition of the Bank of Long Island, Jamaica, N. Y., at the close of business on June 17: Resources, $4,867,295.81. Liabilities—Capital stock, $500,000; surplus, including all undivided profits, $219,375.31; due trust companies, banks and bankers, $285,614.68; deposits not preferred, $3,682,367.87; preferred deposits, $150,455.45; unpaid dividends, $25,482.50; reserved for taxes, $4,000.

Statement of condition of the Northern National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, at the close of business May 14, 1908: Resources, $4,963,420.96. Liabilities—Capital, $1,000,000; surplus, $220,000; undivided profits, $41,899.32; circulation, $662,510; deposits, $2,692,911.64; bond account, $346,100.

Report of the condition of the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Company of Cincinnati, O., at the commencing of business on December 5, 1907: Resources, $4,541,288.07. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, $1,000,000; surplus fund, $400,000; undivided profits, $95,244.65; dividends unpaid, $144.40; cashier's checks, $4,035.86; individual deposits, $2,776,431.91; trust deposits, $232,505.88; certified checks, $1,189.05; reserve for taxes, $9,999.12; reserve for interest due on deposits, $21,737.20. B. H. Kroger, president; Leo J. Van Lahr, E. W. Jewell and M. L. Sternberger, vice-presidents; J. E. Hodge, secretary and treasurer; Harry Wehmer, assistant secretary and treasurer.

Condensed statement of the Citizens Commercial and Savings Bank of Flint, Mich., July 1: Resources, $1,083,551.04. Liabilities—Capital stock, $150,000; surplus and profits, $83,533.29; dividend No. 32, $6,000; deposits, $844,017.75. R. J. Whaley, president; Geo. W. Hubbard, vice-president; W. E. Martin, cashier.

Statement of condition of the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., July 1st: Resources, $12,669,894.71. Liabilities—Due 31,397 depositors, $11,980,756.18; surplus, $689,138.53. Charles Naeher, president; John H. Schumann, first vice-presidentffi Chas. Froeb, second vice-president; George H. Fisher, secretary; Henry Stumpf, cashier.

Report of the condition of the Fifth-Third National Bank of Cincinnati at the close of business July 15, 1908: Resources, $19,373,824.93. Liabilities—Capital stock, $2,500,000; surplus and profits, $1,074,012.33; circulation, $1,818,097.50; U. S. bonds, $434,350; other bonds, $37,350; individual deposits, $7,129,061.08; bank deposits, $5,974,472.92; U. S. deposits, $406,481.10. Charles A. Hinsch, president; Wm. A. Lemmon and Edward Seiter, vice-presidents; Monte J. Goble, cashier; Chas. T. Perin, Chas. H. Shields, Lewis E. Van Ausdol and Fred. J. Mayer, assistant cashiers.

Statement of the condition of the Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis., at the close of business July 15, 1908: Resources, $19,540,941.16. Liabilities—Capital stock, $2,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, $1,227,435.42; reserved for taxes and unearned interest, $24,352.32; dividends unpaid, $2,166; circulation, $1,862,800; deposits, $14,424,187.42. L. J. Petit, president; Frederick Kasten, vice-president; Chas. E. Arnold, second vice-president; Herman F. Wolf, cashier; L. G. Bournique, W. L. Cheney and Walter Kasten, assistant cashiers.

Condensed statement of the Haverhill National Bank, Haverhill, Mass., made to the Comptroller of the Currency July 15, 1908: Resources, $2,102,890.66. Liabilities—Capital stock, $200,000; surplus, $250,000; undivided profits (net), $74,546.76; circulation, $200,000; deposits, $1,378,343.90. John E. Gale, president; John H. Sanborn, vice-president; Benjamin I. Page, cashier.

Report of the condition of the Grand Rapids National Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich., at the close of business July 15, 1908: Resources, $4,673,039.12. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, $500,000; surplus and undivided profits, $160,876.30; circulation, $343,500; deposits, $3,668,662.82. Dudley E. Waters, president. Chas. S. Hazeltine, vice-president; John E. Peck, vice-president; Frank M. Davis, cashier; John L. Benjamin and Arthur T. Slaght, assistant cashiers.

Condensed report of the Central National Bank of Battle Creek, Mich., July 15, 1908, as made to the Comptroller of the Currency: Resources, $2,416,476.93. Liabilities—Capital, $200,000; surplus and profits, $56,608.05; circulating notes, $200,000; deposits, $1,959,868.88. Edward C. Hinman, president; Frank Wolf and Carroll L. Post, vice-erpsidents; Frank G. Evans, cashier.

Statement of condition of the First National Bank of Englewood, Chicago, Ill., at the close of business July 15, 1908: Resources, $2,562,153.91. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, $150,000; surplus and undivided profits, $166,143.29; circulation, $45,000; deposits, $2,201,010.62.

Statement of the Union Square Savings Bank, New York City, July, 1908: Assets (par value)—Massachusetts State bonds, $1,060,000; New York City bonds, $732,000; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 3½ per cent. bonds, $400,000; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, $200,000; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. general mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds, $100,000; Chicago & Northwestern R. R. general mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds, $350,000; Illinois Central R. R. 3½ per cent. bonds, Louisville Division, $200,000; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. 3½ per cent. bonds, $300,000; New York Central & H. R. R. R. 3½ per cent. bonds, $300,000; bonds and mortgages, $4,639,900; banking house, $315,078.76; cash in banks, trust companies and vault of institution, $596,763.10; interest accrued, less amount reserved for accruing taxes, $119,720.47; total assets, $9,313,462.33. Liabilities—Amount due 13,836 depositors with interest to July 1, 1908, $8,405,925.57. Excess of assets on par value, $907,536.76. President, Frank M. Hurlbut; vice-presidents, Egerton L. Winthrop and William H. Rockwood; treasurer, W. Emlen Roosevelt; secretary, William H. Rockwood; cashier, John T. Weeks; assistant secretary, Henry R. Brinckerhoff.

Report of the condition of the Second National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, at close of business May 14, 1908: Resources, $8,454,843.32. Liabilities—Capital stock, $1,000,000; surplus, $1,000,000; undivided profits, $91,588.66; circulation, $1,000,000; deposits, $4,877,254.66; U. S. bond account, $486,000.

Statement of condition as of July 1, 1908, of the Jamaica Savings Bank, Jamaica, N. Y.: Assets, $3,947,951.07. Liabilities—Due depositors (8,165 accounts), $3,672,484.01; surplus at investment values, $275,467.06; surplus at par values, $198,536.11. William A. Warnock, president; William W. Gillen, first vice-president; Stephen Ryder, second vice-president; J. Tyler Watts, treasurer; Martin S. Rapelye, secretary; William W. Gillen, attorney.

Report of the condition of the Merchants and Clerks Savings Bank of Toledo, Ohio, at the commencement of business December 5, 1907: Resources, $1,724,103.23. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, $150,000 surplus fund, $150,000; undivided profits, $39,737.38; reserved for dividends, $2,690; deposits, $1,381,675.85. Oliver S. Bond, president; E. Louis Schomburg, vice-president; Walter C. Bond, cashier.

Condensed report of the condition of the First National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, at the close of business May 14, 1908: Resources, $3,920,920.01. Liabilities—Capital stock, $500,000; surplus and profits, $874,870.39; circulation, $393,500; U. S. bond account, $25,000; deposits, $2,127,549.62. S. C. Schenck, president; F. J. Reynolds, vice-president; J. M. Spencer, cashier; W. A. Hodge, assistant cashier.

Condensed report of the Third National Exchange Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, at the close of business May 14th, 1908: Resources, $2,595,853.70. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, $200,000; surplus fund, $80,000; net undivided profits, $14,925.12; circulation, $50,000; due to other banks, $11,698.10; dividends unpaid, $865; deposits, $2,238,365.48. R. E. Schuck, president; C. F. Schoepfle, vice-president; F. P. Zollinger, cashier; John Quinn, assistant cashier.

Condensed official statement of condition, May 14, 1908, of the First National Bank of Fremont, Ohio: Resources, $1,400,979.87. Liabilities—Capital, $100,000; circulation, $75,000; surplus and profits (net), $122,125.13; deposits, individual and bank, $1,193,854.74. Chas. G. Wilson, president; John Fangboner, vice-president; M. Gusdorf, vice-president; John M. Sherman, cashier; Wm. A. Gabel, assistant cashier.

Report of the condition of The American Banking and Trust Company of Sandusky, Ohio, at the close of business February 14, 1908: Resources, $402,641.47. Liabilities—Capital, $100,000; surplus, $3,000; undivided profits, $2,872.45; deposits, $296,769.02. Jas. Flynn, president; J. A. Biehl and Louis Duennisch, vice-presidents; H. W. Parsons, cashier; C. G. Schippel, assistant cashier.

Condensed statement of the condition of the Croghan Bank and Savings Company, Fremont, Ohio, December 5, 1907: Resources, $662,320.07. Liabilities—Capital stock, $50,000; surplus fund, $10,000; undivided profits, $9,195.42; deposits, $593,124.65. A. E. Rice, president; F. H. Dorr and W. E. Proctor, vice-presidents; Jno. C. Bolinger, cashier.

Report of the condition of the Fremont Savings bank Company of Fremont, Ohio, at the commencement of business December 5, 1907: Resources, $1,181,156.45. Liabilities—Capital stock, $50,000; surplus fund, $50,000;; undivided profits, $8,502.24; deposits, $1,072,654.21. Wm. E. Haynes, president; F. J. Giebel, vice-president; W. P. Haynes, cashier; Geo. W. Haynes, assistant cashier.

Report of the condition of the National Bonk of Commerce of Toledo, Ohio, at the close of business May 14, 1908: Resources, $5,424,602.69. Liabilities—Capital stock, $1,000,000; surplus and profits, $282,073.10. Circulation, $681,000; deposits, $4,380,529.59; bond account, $81,000. S. D. Carr, president; W. W. Edwards, vice-president; R. B. Crane, vice-president; Geo. W. Walbridge, cashier; A. R. Truax, assistant cashier.

The New York Produce Exchange Bank is one of the progressive banks of New York City, and a firm believer in the wisdom of branch banks, which is proven by the opening of the eighth branch at 14th Street and 2d Avenue, styled Stuyvesant Square Branch, under the able management of G. K. Wendell, formerly manager of their Central Park Branch. The branches are situated and managed as follows: Columbus Avenue and 93d Street, H. W. Macomber, manager; 58th Street and 7th Avenue, Wallace C. Hutton, manager; 86th Street and Broadway, C. S. Andrews, manager; 60th Street and Madison Avenue, P. S. Cooley, manager; 116th Street and 3d Avenue, 103d Street and 1st Avenue, C. L. McCord manager; Manhattan Street and Amsterdam Avenue, G. P. Kennedy, manager; 14th Street and 2d Avenue, G. K. Wendell, manager. The cashier, John R. Wood, has been connected with the bank since it started, as has also T. B. Nichols, the assistant cashier. The capital is $1,000,000; surplus (earned) and undivided profits, $657,194.78; deposits, $8,620,824.66, and total resources of $10,284,519.44.

Statement of the Orange County Trust Company, Middletown, N. Y., July 1, 1908: Resources, $3,345,874.06. Liabilities—Capital stock, $100,000; surplus, $100,000; undivided profits, $52,729.62; due depositors, $3,082,012.67; due banks, $1,726.77; reserved for interest on deposits, $7,905; reserved for taxes, $1,500. Frank Harding, president; James H. Smith, vice-president; G. Spencer Cowley, secretary; Henry W. Wiggins, counsel.

Report of the condition of the Bankers National Bank, Chicago, Ill., at the close of business July 15, 1908: Resources, $23,734,462.43. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, $2,000,000; surplus and profits (net), $1,340,562.81; circulating notes, $150,000; reseved for taxes, $12,000; dividends unpaid, $2,795.50; special deposits (U. S. bonds), $100,000; deposits, $20,129,104.12. Edward S. Lacey, presideent; John C. Craft, vice-president; Robert M. Wells, vice-president; Frank P. Judson, cashier; Chas. C. Willson and Ralph C. Wilson, assistant cashiers.

Condensed statement of the condition of the Third National Bank of St. Louis, Co., July 15, 1908: Resources, $35,249,975.87. Liabilities—Capital, $2,000,000; surplus and profits, $2,265,834.74; reserve for interest, $50,000; circulation, $2,000,000; deposits, $28,934,141.13. C. H. Huttig, president; W. B. Wells, vice-president; G. W. Galbreath, cashier; J. R. Cooke, D'A. P. Cooke, R. S. Hawes, H. Haill, J. F. Farrell, assistant cashiers.

Report of the condition of the Commercial-German National Bank of Peoria, Ill., at the close of business July 15, 1908: Resources, $7,227,623.92. Liabilities—Capital stock, $550,000; surplus fund, $400,000; undivided profits (net), $50,871.86; deposits, $5,568,294.22; certified checks outstanding, $62,875.76; cashier's checks outstanding, $4,950.08; dividends unpaid, $632; bond account, $40,000; circulation, $550,000; amount of resources in excess of actual liabilities, $1,000,871.86. Walter Barker, president; John L. Flinn and John Finley, vice-presidents; Elwood E. Cole, cashier; Berne M. Mead and Wm. Hazzard, assistant cashiers.

Statement (condensed) of the condition of the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, at the close of business July 15, 1908: Resources, $7,854,792.77. Liabilities—Capital stock, $500,000; surplus, $500,000; undivided profits, $249,628.32; National bank notes outstanding, $500,000; U. S. deposits, $140,500; individual deposits, $3,275,672.45; due banks, $2,438,492; U. S. bond account, $250,500. C. H. Davis, president; William Albert and E. E. Galbreath, vice-presidents; G. W. Williams, cashier; J. G. Gutting and R. V. Johns, assistant cashiers.

Business Readjustment Without Panic

In his address before the New York Bankers' Convention, President Gilbert the New York Clearing House declared that the panic was not unexpected and that had been anticipated for a year and a half before it came. There is no doubt that reaction from conditions of exceedingly active enterprise and prosperity was expecte In this regard all panics of recent periods have been predicted. Past experience giv warrant for the expectation of these alternations of business elation and business d pression. In fact, the turn in business conditions began to manifest itself early 1907. Matters were beginning to react and little by little the reaction would ha extended into all lines. But while a period of depression was anticipated, no one cou have expected that it would be suddenly enhanced by a banking panic. The latter h no relation to the business situation at all. It was not brought on by any serio business collapse. It was generated exclusively by the public distrust caused by t exposure of unsound banking in New York City. We sometimes wonder whether t process of eliminating the bad banking elements could not have been achieved witho inciting such a wave of alarm. We find that while the methods of the undesir bankers were not wholesome, yet they involved their banks in no such serious loss as was generally expected when action was taken against them. The country fear for a few weeks of heart-breaking apprehension that many of our leading banks mu be badly involved. And naturally this alarm caused the runs. A run takes away t basis of banking. Credit stops when cash is taken away. When credit stops busine collapses. We see no fallacy in the reasoning that if the house-cleaning at New Yo could have been accomplished without the publicity which it obtained, there would ha been no runs and consequently no banking panic. The business readjustment wou have proceeded without the catastrophe which intervened just as it is working itse out in Germany and England, where there has been no banking panic to make matte infinitely bad.

Canadian Banking Notes

The figures of the Banque de St. Hyacinthe as yet show a fair consistency. Pro ably those of the next six or seven months will make a different exhibit. The deposi on demand between April and May last have declined from $139,000 to $82,000, whi those after notice in the same period have dropped from $807,000 to $789,000. Ca loans in Canada in November, 1907, were $15,137.

The following changes are announced by the Merchants Bank of Canada: Mr. A S. L. Mackintosh, of London, has retired from active service, and is succeeded by M J. E. Magee, formerly of Hamilton; W. E. Butler, lately inspector of the bank, take charge of Hamilton branch. Mr. J. S. Wilmot, lately manager of Portage la Prairi has been transferred to Brandon in the same capacity. Mr. E. A. Molson, formerly o Red Deer, takes charge at Calgary; Mr. H. C. Fawcette, formerly of Neepawa, Mar at Portage la Prairie; Mr. H. W. Nesbit, formerly of Carnduff, Sask., at Neepawa, an Mr. R. R. Randall, formerly of Glencoe, Ont., at Red Deer, Alta.

The Northern-Crown Bank has issued a new series of bank notes symbolic o Western life. The issue covers all the denominations from five to a hundred dollar On the five-dollar bill is depicted the advance of the white on the prairie, the farme being in the foreground, while the Indian is treking toward the mountains. The ten dollar issue shows to-day's prairie with a four-horse harvester in full operation amon the grain, while the twenty-dollar bill carries an excellent engraving of a group o buffalo. On the reverse of all the notes is a tastefu design combining the maple lea shamrock and thistle, surmounted by the crown.

The Dominion Bank, in its statement for the half year ended June 30, 1908, show little or no effect of the troublous times through which we have passed, the profits fo the half year, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision fo bad and doubtful debts, amounting to $323,384. A sum of $139,876 has been transferre to the reserve fund, which now amounts to $4,833,456. The table following shows th changes in the bank's inlreased business for the first half year of 1908 over that of 1907

	Half year ended June, 1907.	Half year ended June, 1908.
Profits	$297,505	$323,384
Reserve fund	2,900,000	4,833,456
Bank premises	950,000	980,000
Total deposits	36,184,487	34,910,117
Notes in lircnlation	2,915,393	2,574,493

We notice that deposits show a decline, and also notes in circulation. In view o these facts, the growth in profit is all the more noteworthy.

Miscellaneous

Coins They Made Almost Perfect.—Furman, alias Taylor, and Clare, alias Haas, were arrested early this Spring for conducting one of the most gigantic counterfeiting establishments ever operated in Western Pennsylvania. Soon after the financial depression set in last Fall, the Pittsburg district was flooded with counterfeit silver half dollars. The imitations were so perfect that even the banks accepted them. Acid tests applied to the coins did not reveal the fact that they were counterfeit. They could only be detected by the fact that they were somewhat lighter than the genuine coins. The Government sent detectives to Pittsburg under Secret Service Agent John Washer, but they seemed unable to gain a clue to the counterfeiter. In the meantime the coins appeared in all the small towns in the vicinity of Pittsburg, and in some of the adjoining cities. About the middle of April Louis Leff, John Lally and Tod Dillon, of the Pittsburg detective force, arrested Furman as he was leaving the postoffice in Braddock, Pa., after having passed bad coins on the postmaster. With Furman out of the way, the detectives went to a house in Braddock, where they found Clare making spurious coins. He did not deny his guilt. Dies and a large number of coins which had just been made were taken. The two men were tried in May and sentenced to five years each in the Western Penitentiary, where they now are. Clare, who is known in Pittsburg as Haas, was born and raised on the South Side in that city, where his parents still live. He has a bad record, both as a burglar and a counterfeiter. The police handled him gingerly, as he was known to be a desperate character, and they were glad when he was off their hands. Furman's home is in Philadelphia. He is not well known to the Pittsburg police.

Lawyer Charged With Free Coinage.—After shadowing him for more than a month and opening his mail for three weeks, United States Secret Service Agents D. W. Wilkie and Thomas J. Porter, of Chicago, have arrested Charles E. Brown, one of the most prominent attorneys of Danville, Ill., an Ann Arbor graduate, and considered one of the most substantial men in Danville, on the charge of counterfeiting. The officers assert that the catch is the most important made by the Government in many years, and say the evidence obtained in connection with Brown's arrest is proof positive that there was about to be put in operation the most gigantic counterfeiting scheme ever attempted in the United States. Brown was taken at his home in the presence of his wife and three-year-old child. The arrest had been delayed more than a week to admit of the recovery of the child from a serious illness. When the doctors who had been attending the little one pronounced her out of danger the Secret Service men pounced down upon the father. In Brown's home, in a secret desk which Mrs. Brown tearfully declared her husband had never allowed her to touch, and in the cellar of the residence, the Secret Service men say they found an outfit for making spurious coins which they declare is the most complete they have ever seen and which they say cost at least $1,000. With the outfit was found more than 2,000 combination silver disks the size of a half dollar, 1,000 the size of a silver quarter, 600 of the size of a five-dollar gold piece, and moulds indicating that the possessor intended also to make dimes and nickels. No spurious coins were found. The officers say they will prove that the attorney had completed arrangements to manufacture counterfeit coins of the denominations designed and ship them to confederates in the larger cities. They declare they have evidence that he collected the $1,000 outfit with great care, covering his tracks in every way possible. Parts of the outfit were bought at various Chicago houses between June 7 and June 13. Brown would go into a die house and order a portion of his outfit, then go to another and make another small order, so as to avoid suspicion, then have the articles purchased sent to different addresses in Chicago. There he would collect the various portions of the outfit and take them to his hotel. From the hotel he was traced by the Secret Service men to his home here. The attorney took his arrest calmly until the officers asked him to open the desk. "My God, this will ruin me," he exclaimed as the Secret Service men drew forth the articles they were seeking. Brown was given a hearing before United States Commissioner McDowell, and held for action by the Federal Grand Jury in bonds of $5,000. His father-in-law obtained his release.

Girl Counterfeiter Seized After Fight.—A pretty woman counterfeiter, only 22 years old, and a man two years younger, were found recently in a bogus coin factory, which they conducted at No. 139 Ten Eyck Street, Williamsburg, New York City. Besides gathering in the prisoners, a complete counterfeiter's outfit and a large number of spurious nickels, dimes, quarters and half-dollars were found. The prisoners described themselves as Anna Janauriz and Adam Welofski. The woman fought desperately to free herself by jumping from a second story window. The prisoners were locked up in the Stagg Street station on a charge of manufacturing and passing counterfeit coins.

New Form of National Bank Notes.—Some comment has been occasioned by the appearance of new National bank notes differing in many respects from the old

form. The note is blue in color and has a new style lettering and seal. It also bears the announcement, "Secured by United States Government bonds or other securities." It will be recalled that the provisions of the Aldrich Currency law included the requirement that the notes to be issued as emergency currency should in all respects be identical with those representing ordinary bank circulation. In compliance with this requirement, the Treasury Department, soon after the enactment of the law, started a new form of note which will be used for all future circulation requirements. These notes have been issued to institutions recently organized and are but just now finding their way to New York.

May Accept Time Deposits.—The Supreme Court of New Hampshire, at Keene, N. H., has handed down an important decision in State vs. People's National Bank, Claremont National Bank and Keene National Bank, arising under the law of 1907. The banks have been advertising to pay interest on time deposits and soliciting that class of business. The Bank Commissioners complained to the Attorney-General, alleging that savings banks and trust companies alone could do a deposit business of that kind. The Attorney-General filed an information with the court, to which the banks made answer and the Attorney-General demurred. The court overruled the demurrer, and made an order accordingly, and the Attorney-General excepted.

Trust Companies' Increased Resources.—According to the summary of the reports of trust companies to the New York State Banking Department showing their condition on June 17, last, there was an increase of over $203,000,000 in the resources of the trust companies compared with resources as reported for March 25. Eighty-eight companies reported, three more than on March 25. The total resources reported are $1,272,732,049. On March 25 they were $1,069,604,985. The statement also shows that the total deposits on June 17 were $992,454,982. On March 25 the total deposits reported were $804,919,703, showing an increase on June 17 of over $187,000,000. There was due from reserve depositories on June 17, less amount of offsets, $104,222,660, while on March 25 this item amounted to only $17,858,232.

Will Cash Money Orders at Par.—The banks in the St. Louis Clearing House Association have signed an agreement to cash at par money orders issued under the new money order system of the American Bankers' Association. The banks in the agreement do not obligate themselves to cash any order they see fit to reject, but if they accept it they cannot charge a collection fee. The new money order system of the association is designed to remedy defects in the old system, which has not proven a complete success. With the new form of order the association banks are going into active competition with the express money orders. Besides the central reserve cities of New York, Chicago and St. Louis, it is intended to make the orders payable in all reserve cities of the country.

Oriental Stockholders May Get $200 per Share.—According to members of the committee which is winding up the affairs of the Oriental Bank, the liquidation of its assets is proceeding so favorably that there are good prospects for the distribution to stockholders of from $150 to $200 a share. All the depositors of the institution were paid off in full some time ago, and the liquidation of the Oriental's assets is being carried on through the Metropolitan Trust Co. under an advisory committee consisting of Brayton Ives, Hugh Kelley and James G. Cannon.

Will Not Advance Funds to Re-establish Bank.—It is announced that the Equitable Trust Company, New York City, has receded from the proposition to advance funds sufficient to reopen the Mechanics & Traders Bank. It will be recalled that a bonus of $100,000 was to be paid for the proposed loan.

New Amsterdam National Bank Dividend.—The New Amsterdam National Bank, New York City, which is in the hands of John H. Edwards as receiver, on July 23 paid a second dividend of 25 per cent. to depositors, making 50 per cent. paid since the bank suspended last October.

A Mail Order Banking Company Chartered.—E. G. Lewis, who recently was acquitted of mail order fraudulent banking charges, has incorporated the People's Saving capital of $5,000,000 and a surplus of $3,000,000. It will be located at University City, Trust Company at Clayton, Mo. According to Mr. Lewis, the concern will have a and will begin business in the Autumn.

Makes Strong Showing.—The report of the Commercial-German National Bank, Peoria, Ill., as per call of the Comptroller under date of July 15th, gives renewed evidence of the continued growth of Peoria's largest financial institution. This bank is located at the corner of Fulton and Washington Streets, where it has done business for the vast thirty years, but expects to be in their new banking location in block 300 South Adams Street, about January 1st next, or as soon thereafter as their new building, now in process of construction, is completed. Their new banking room will have a floor space of 48x167, with a main lobby of 80x22, the latter equipped throughout in marble with bronze finishings; will contain eleven cages for its tellers and various other departments, also offices and directors' room of latest architecture, and as a special feature, adjoining the Savings Department, will be a ladies' rest room.

Portraits and Vignettes on all the Series of United States Notes, Treasury Notes, Silver Certificates and Gold Certificates issued by the United States Government.

UNITED STATES NOTES.

$1.—Portrait of Chase on 1862 and 1863.
1.—Portrait of Washington on 1869, 1874, 1875, 1878 and 1880.
2.—Portrait of Hamilton on 1862 and 1863.
2.—Portrait of Jefferson on 1869, 1874, 1875, 1878 and 1880.
5.—Portrait of Hamilton on 1861 (Demand), 1862 and 1863.
5.—Portrait of Jackson on 1869, 1875, 1878, 1880 and 1907.
10.—Portrait of Lincoln on 1861 (Demand), 1862 and 1863.
10.—Portrait of Webster on 1869, 1875, 1878 and 1880.
10.—Portrait of Lewis & Clark Vignette of Buffalo on 1901.
20.—Vignette of Liberty on 1861 (Demand), 1862 and 1863.
20.—Portrait of Hamilton on 1869, 1875, 1878 and 1880.
50.—Portrait of Hamilton on 1862 and 1863.
50.—Portrait of Clay on 1869 and 1874.
50.—Portrait of Franklin on 1874, 1878 and 1880.
100.—Vignette of Eagle on 1862 and 1863.
100.—Portrait of Lincoln on 1869, 1875, 1878 and 1880.
500.—Portrait of Gallatin on 1862 and 1863.
500.—Portrait of Adams on 1869.
500.—Portrait of Mansfield on 1874, 1875, 1878 and 1880.
1000.—Portrait of Morris on 1862 and 1863.
1000.—Portrait of Clinton on 1869, 1875, 1878 and 1880.
5000.—Portrait of Madison on 1869, 1875 and 1880.
10000.—Portrait of Jackson on 1869, 1875 and 1880.

TREASURY NOTES.

$1.—Portrait of Stanton on 1890 and 1891.
2.—Portrait of McPherson on 1890 and 1891.
5.—Portrait of Thomas on 1890 and 1891.
10.—Portrait of Sheridan on 1890 and 1891.
20.—Portrait of Marshall on 1890 and 1891.
50.—Portrait of Seward on 1891.
100.—Portrait of Farragut on 1890 and 1891.
500.—Portrait of Sherman on 1891.
1000.—Portrait of Meade on 1890 and 1891.
There were none issued of 1890 on $50 and $100.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

$1.—Portrait of Martha Washington on 1886 and 1891.
1.—Allegorical (Martha and George Washington on back) on 1896.
1.—Vignette of Eagle on 1899.
2.—Portrait of Hancock on 1886.
2.—Portrait of Windom on 1891.
2.—Allegorical (Fulton and Morse on back) on 1896.
2.—Portrait of Washington on 1899.
5.—Portrait of Grant on 1886 and 1891.
5.—Allegorical (Grant and Sherman on back) on 1896.
5.—Vignette of Indian (Onepapa) on 1899.
10.—Portrait of Morris on 1880.
10.—Portrait of Hendricks on 1886, 1891 and 1908.
20.—Portrait of Decatur on 1880.
20.—Portrait of Manning on 1886 and 1891.
50.—Portrait of Everett on 1880.
100.—Portrait of Monroe on 1880 and 1891.
500.—Portrait of Sumner on 1880.
1000.—Portrait of Marcy on 1880 and 1891.
Only one package of 1,000 sheets, four notes to a sheet, were printed, making an amount of $4,000,000.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

$10.—Portrait of Hillegas on 1907.
20.—Portrait of Garfield on 1882.
20.—Portrait of Washington on 1906.
50.—Portrait of Wright on 1882.
100.—Portrait of Benton on 1882.
500.—Portrait of Lincoln on 1882.
1000.—Portrait of Hamilton on 1882.
5000.—Portrait of Madison on 1882.
10000.—Portrait of Jackson on 1888.

Counterfeit National Bank Notes

The following is a complete list of all counterfeits on the National Banks that have been presented at the United States Treasury Department, and embraces all that are in circulation. National Bank notes are divided into four classes, as follows: *First,* The old series, bearing the small star-pointed seal, and signed by F. E. Spinner as Treasurer. *Second,* The series of 1875, bearing the scalloped seal, and signed by John C. New, A. U. Wyman and Jas. Gilfillan as Treasurers. *Third,* The series of 1882, bearing the large seal (chocolate color), and signed by Jas. Gilfillan, A. U. Wyman and C. N. Jordan as Treasurers. *Fourth,* The series of 1902, bearing the scalloped seal and signed by Ellis H. Roberts and Charles H. Treat as Treasurers. All of these series have been counterfeited. All notes known as the old series (having the star-pointed seal) were printed on plain bank-note paper. The series of 1875, 1882 and 1902 are printed on fibre paper. The series of 1875 have the charter number printed in large bold-faced figures on each end of note. The series of 1882 have the charter number printed in large figures on the note, and engraved in small figures surrounding the face of note; back of note, the charter number is printed in large figures in green panel centre of note. The series of 1902 have the charter number printed in large red figures on each end of note and engraved in small figures in border surrounding the face of note, also one of the following letters in red near the charter number on each end of note: N, E, M, W, S or P, which denotes in which group of States the bank that issued the note is situated. N denotes a New England State, E an Eastern, M a Middle, W a Western, S a Southern, and P a Pacific State.

All notes have the check letters A, B, C, D, printed on the face of note in upper and lower corners, diagonally opposite. A few banks have been furnished with notes bearing other letters of the alphabet, of which F, G, M, R and U have been counterfeited.

Photographic notes are not dangerous, as no invention has been perfected by which the various colors on a note can be produced. When a genuine note is photographed, the colors upon the counterfeit, originally, appear in black, the numbers and seals on the notes being in colors. It has been necessary, in order to imitate them perfectly, to color by hand in various ways. On the first counterfeits that appeared of this class the work was done in a careless manner, the tints produced being of a bad color, the black underneath showing through. On many of the recent counterfeits, the tints of the seals and numbers are excellent, but as a general rule photographic counterfeits are not dangerous. This class of counterfeits bear different numbers, and the numbers cannot be relied upon as a means of detection.

ONES

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine centre of note, vignette representing two females clasping right hands before an altar, to convey the idea of the Union re-established over the altar of our country by the return of peace and the aid of heaven. Left end, large ornamental figure "1" across, on which are words "United States," etc. Back of note, vignette Landing of Pilgrims.

National Bank Notes of all denominations have on back of notes, left end, coat of arms of the State; right end, that of the United States.

No genuine notes of this denomination have been issued since June, 1879.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEIT

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Mass.	**Boston**	**National Eagle**.....	**A**....	Series of 1875....	993

John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Treasury No. 211944. Bank No. 3640. This photograph is the only counterfeit of the One Dollar Bills of the National Banks. Having been done on good paper, the black work fairly reproduced, though the red numbering is inferior, it is in some respects the best early photographic counterfeit, yet it was blurred in spots and off color.

TWOS

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine, left end of note, vignette a female representing America, seated on a parapet, unfurling the American flag, with thirteen stars in firmament. Rest of note elongated figure 2. Back of note, vignette represents return of Sir Walter Raleigh to England from America, introducing smoking tobacco before assembly of Lords in 1585. Coat of arms of State.

No genuine notes of this denomination have been issued since June, 1879.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	**Kinderhook**	**National Union**.	**A**....	July 1, 1865.....	929

On the genuine the check letter A at the left of note, near the vignette, has one flourish under it; on the counterfeit there are two flourishes under the check letter.

Linderpark **National Union**—No such bank; all fraudulent.

N. Y. City **Market National**..... **A**.... July 1, 1865..... 964

In the genuine issue, over the letters AR of the title MARKET appear three flourishes. In the counterfeit there is only one.

N. Y. City **Marine National**..... **A**.... July 1, 1865.....1215

On genuine title reads—"Marine National Bank of the City of New York;" on counterfeit words *"the City of"* are omitted.

N. Y. City **Ninth National**..... **A**.... July 1, 1865..... 387

On genuine the title reads—"The Ninth National Bank of *the* City of New York." Counterfeit the title reads—"The Ninth National Bank of City of New York," omitting *"the."*

N. Y. City **St. Nicholas National**....**A**.... July 1, 1865..... 972

In the genuine, "New York" over the date of July 1, 1865, is engraved in italic, sometimes called stump letters; in the counterfeit the "New York" is engraved in script.

Peekskill **Westchester Co. Nat.** ....**A**.... Aug. 15, 1865.....1422

This bank has two bills, check letters A and B; check letter A counterfeited. In the counterfeit, under the left check letter A, there are two flourishes, in the genuine but one.

TWO—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Penn.	**Philadelphia**	**Sixth National**.....**A**....	July 1, 1865.....		352

No bills from this plate found in circulation.

R. I.	**Newport**	**National Bank of R. I.**....**A**....	Nov. 1, 1865.....		1532

The counterfeits on this issue are very inferior and printed from stone. The imprint "National Bank Note Co., New York," and other small lettering, is hardly legible, the letters are so poorly formed, with no approximation to the original work.

FIVES

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine left end of note the vignette represents the discovery of the new land, Columbus being the principal figure of a group on the deck of the caravel; right end, Columbus introducing America to Europe, Asia and Africa. Back of note, Landing of Columbus in 1492. In June, 1882, a new design was adopted on the left end, being a beautiful portrait of the late President Garfield. Back of note, the charter number of bank printed in green panel, centre of note, surrounded by lathe-work. The series 1882 notes having brown border backs, while those prior to series 1882 had green border backs. The series of 1902 notes have the portrait of Benjamin Harrison on left side of face of note; the number panel with denomination counters at either end below portrait. On the back is a vignette, Landing of the Pilgrims, with legend and ornamental base, in centre of note.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Cal.	**San Francisco**	**Nevada National** .....**D**....	Series of 1882....		5105

Photograph. Portrait of Garfield, seal, etc., cleverly colored by brush. Paper has fibre between sheets. Treasury No. D2013D dark colored blue.

Conn.	**Jewett City**	**Jewett City National**.....**B**....	Sept. 1, 1865.....		1478

Very poor. Bank has gone out of existence.

	Norwalk	**Central National**.....**A**....	Series of 1882....		2342

Wood cut. Counterfeits have charter No. 404. Genuine have charter number 2342. Portrait of Garfield.

	Suffield	**First National**.....**C**....	Series of 1882....		497

Photograph, untinted. Bank No. 8675. Treasury No. V212148. Portrait of Garfield.

Illinois	**Aurora**	**First National**.....**A**....	Nov. 2, 1863.....		38

None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

	Canton	**First National**.....**A**....	May 21, 1864.....		415

None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

	Cecil	**First National**—No such bank. All fraudulent.			
	Chicago	**Central National**.....**A**....	May 10, 1865.....		2047

None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

	Chicago	**First National**.....**A**....	May 10, 1865.....		8

None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

	Chicago	**Fort Dearborn National**..**C**....	Series of 1882....		3698

A photograph, poorly colored. Bank No. 6197. Treasury No. R316835. Front of note is grayish brown-black. Green panel in back containing Charter No. 3698 is blue-green. Portrait of Garfield.

	Chicago	**German National**.....**A**....	Mar. 10, 1865.....		1784

None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

	Chicago	**Merchants' National**.....**A**....	May 10, 1865.....		642

Same plate as Traders' National Bank, Chicago, below.

	Chicago	**Traders' National** .....**A**....	May 10, 1865.....		966

On genuine, back of note, lower right corner, the perpendicular line, if extended, would strike the figure 5, border of note. On counterfeit this line would strike between the figures.

FIVES—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Illinois	**Chicago**	**Union National**	**A**	May 10, 1865	698
		None genuine dated "May 10, 1865."			
	Galena	**First National**—No such bank. All fraudulent.			
	Paxton	**First National**	**A**	Oct. 20, 1871	1876
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
	Peru	**First National**	**A**	June 2, 1864	441
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Reg'r of Treas." and May 10, 1865.			
	Quincy	**National Bank of Quincy**	**A**		
		Photograph, poor. Bank No. 1633. Treasury No. H849260.			
	Virginia	**Farmer's National**	**A**	May 10, 1865	1472
		Refuse all dated May 10, 1865.			
Ky.	**Lexington**	**National Exchange**	**D**	Series of 1875	2393
		Poor counterfeit. Colors applied with a brush, very poorly.			
	Lexington	**Fayette National**	**D**	Series of 1882	1720
		Photographic. Portrait of Garfield. Treas. No. V305910. Bank No. 2032.			
	Lebanon	**Marion National**	**D**	Series of 1882	2150
		Photographic, poorly colored. Bank No. 1578. Threads between sheets of paper. Portrait of Garfield.			
La.	**New Orleans**	**Union National**	**C**	Series of 1882	1796
		Good photo., but color put on with a brush. Bank No. 5470. Panel on back blotchy green. Portrait of Garfield.			
Mass.	**Boston**	**Boylston National**	**C**	Series of 1875	545
		Photograph. Poor counterfeit, easily detected.			
	Boston	**Globe National**	**C**	Series of 1875	936
		Photograph. Green tinting on back poor and entirely omitted in space at top where the words "National Currency" occur.			
	Boston	**Pacific National**	**B**	Series of 1875	2373
		Photograph. Bank out of existence.			
	Boston	**Fourth National**	**A**	Series of 1882	2277
		Photograph. Numbers colored with brush. Fibre imitated with ink. Portrait of Garfield.			
	Dedham	**Dedham National**	**B**	Series of 1875	669
		Photograph. Green tinting on back poorly done and omitted in space at top where the words "National Currency" occur.			
	Fall River	**Pocasset National**	**C**	Series of 1875	679
		Photograph. Treasury No. B974157. Bank No. 762.			
	Harwich	**Cape Cod National**	**A**	Series of 1882	712
		Photo. colored. Red lines for silk fibre. Treasury No. A79982A. Panel on back containing charter number should be green. Portrait of Garfield.			
	Leicester	**Leicester National**	**C**	Series of 1875	918
		Photograph. Poor counterfeit. Treasury No. D700578.			
	Lynn	**First National**	**A**	Series of 1882	638
		Photo. colored. Paper has fibre between sheets. Treasury No. B850144. Portrait of Garfield.			
	New Bedford	**First National**	**B**	Series of 1875	261
		Photograph. The green in border, on the back of this note, is not put on with a brush, but is printed. Treasury No. B796654. Bank No. 261.			
	New Bedford	**Merchants' National**	**C**	Feb. 14, 1865	799
		Good counterfeit. In the words "Five Dollars," lower center face of bill, the letter S appears above the line of the other characters. On back of genuine, right thigh of Columbus perfectly formed; on counterfeit, has a clubbed or swollen appearance.			
	Northampton	**First National**	**C**	May 2, 1864	383
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			

FIVES—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Vt.	**St. Johnsbury**	**First National**	**C**	Series of 1875	489

Poor counterfeit. Color work surface printed.

Wis.	**Milwaukee**	**First National**	**B**	Series of 1882	2715

Poor photograph. Vignette, Garfield. Poor counterfeit, and color very bad. Bank No. 269. Treasury No. A347146. Scalloped seal almost gray.

TENS

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE.

On genuine, left end of note, vignette represents Franklin, with kite in hand, experimenting with electricity, with assistant seated on rock near him. Leyden jar in foreground and 1752 in lower left corner. Right end vignette represents female on eagle soaring above clouds snatching the lightning, to represent genius of America seizing and utilizing lightning of heaven. On counterfeit the post in vignette, lower left corner, was made perfect or plain; the genuine at one-fourth inch from the ground shows a knot hole or nick. Back of note, vignette represents De Soto discovering Mississippi in 1541. All notes of this denomination prior to series of 1882 had green border backs, and those of series 1882 have brown border backs, with charter number of bank in green panel, centre of note, in place of De Soto vignette. The series of 1902 has portrait of William McKinley on left side face of note. The number panel is below portrait, large denomination counter in upper right corner and smaller denomination counters in upper and lower left corners. On the back is vignette, Female figure, Navy and Merchant Marine. Legend with small denomination counter in center, base of note.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Ariz.	**Phoenix**	**Phoenix National**	**C**	Series of 1882	4729

Poor. Photo colored with a brush. Bank No. 1973. Treasury No. R401967.

Cal.	**Los Angeles**	**Los Angeles National**	**A**	Series of 1882	2938

Poor. Photo colored with a brush. Treasury No. N49244. Bank No. 6598. Brown color of photography shows through the red numbers.

	S. Francisco	**Wells Fargo Nevada Nat. G**		Series of 1882	510

Poor photographic production, printed on heavy bond paper, with no silk fiber. Bank No. 6945; Treasury No. 79345. The Treasury numbers have been traced over with red ink. The back of the note is better than the face, being a fair imitation of the genuine, except the coloring around the charter number, which is a muddy green.

Colo.	**Denver**	**Denver National**	**E**	Series of 1882	3269

A crude photograph. Bank No. 13503. Treasury No. Y584649.

Illinois	**Rockford**	**Third National**	**B**	Series of 1902	479

Photographic, back badly faded. Portrait of McKinley. Treasury and bank numbers printed in red instead of blue as in genuine. Back brown instead of green.

Ind.	**Lafayette**	**Lafayette National**	**A**	Dec. 22, 1874	2213

All numbered Bank No. 1496, Treasury No. 165167. Charter No. 346,

	Muncie	**Muncie National**	**A**	Feb. 14, 1865	793

All numbered Bank No. 1496, Treasury No. 165167. Charter No. 346, but true number is 793. Refuse all bearing Bank No. 1496, Treasury No. 165167.

	Richmond	**Richmond National**	**A**	Mar. 15, 1873	1102 / 2090

Refuse all bearing Bank No. 1496, Treasury No. 165167.

	Vevay	**First National**	**A**	Old Series	346

Refuse all of Treasury No. 810516, Bank No. 1048, and Treasury No. 165167, Bank No. 1496.

TENS—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
La.	**New Orleans**	**Germania National**	**C**	Series of 1882	1591

Vignettes coarse and scratchy. The first lot of counterfeit bills had no scroll lines on right end of face of bill just above the eagle's wing; but later the plate was changed, and thus the later bills now have these lines. Paper fair, but no silk threads therein and only in some cases imitated by ink lines. Back of note well executed. In panel in centre, in Charter No. 1591, light brown shading on right and bottom of figure 9 is omitted. Bank and Treasury numbers poor color, and slightly larger than genuine.

	New Orleans	**Hibernia National**	**B**	Series of 1882	2086

Photograph. W. S. Rosecrans, Register; E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer. Number, seal, and panel on back poorly colored. No threads in paper. Treasury No. 343248. Bank No. 524.

Mass.	**Athol**	**Millers River National**	**B**	Series of 1882	708

Photograph poorly colored. Treasury No. U9053. Two pieces of paper with silk fibre between. Panel on back of genuine containing Charter No. 708 is green; in counterfeit it is not.

	Boston	**Eliot National**	**C**	Series of 1882	536

Photo., poorly colored. Ink lines for threads. Treasury No. W43030. Bank No. 4235.

	New Bedford	**Mechanics National**	**B**	Series of 1882	743

Photograph. Bank No. 11793. Charter, Bank and Treasury are brown instead of carmine. Panel back of note containing Charter No. 743 should be green. Fibre imitated by ink lines.

	Roxbury	**Peoples National**	**A**	Series of 1882	595

Poor photograph. Seal, etc., tinted. Bank No. 8201. Fibre imitated by ink lines.

Mich.	**Detroit**	**First National**	**C**	Series of 1882	2707

Photographic note. Bank No. 5612. Colors of numbers, etc., put on with brush. Parallel silk threads.

	Detroit	**Union National**	**B**	Series of 1882	3487

Photographic note. Colors put on with brush. Treasury No. 162032.

Miss.	**Jackson**	**First National**	**C**	Series of 1882	3332

Photographic print. Seal, etc., touched up with color. Bank No. 1292. Seal yellowish brown instead of chocolate. Two pieces of paper with silk fibre between them.

N. Y.	**Albany**	**Albany City National**	**A**	July 20, 1865	1291

Fair counterfeit. Seal and numbers poor. Lathe-work on back poor.

	Auburn	**Auburn City National**	**A**	July 20, 1865	1285

In vignette, lower left corner, Franklin's kite string is broken, or hidden by clouds. In genuine it is wholly visible. Seal and numbers poor. Lathe-work on back poor.

	Buffalo	**Farmers' & M'f'rs' Nat.**	**A**	Old series	1370

No such bank. From changed counterfeit plate of Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie (N. Y.).

	Ithaca	**Tompkins Co. National**	**B**	Series of 1882	1561

Photo. Seal, etc., color touched up. Bank No. 3894. Fibre between sheets.

	Kingston	**National Ulster Co.**	**B**	Series of 1882	1050

Photo. very poor. Colors of numbers, etc., poorly applied. Black and olive colored fibre between two pieces of paper.

	Lockport	**First National**	**A**	Feb. 20, 1865	211

None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

	Newburg	**Highland National**	**A**	July 1, 1865	1106

Fair counterfeit. Numbering, seal and lathe-work imperfect.

TENS—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	**New York**	**American National**	**A**	July 1, 1865	50
		Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.			
	New York	**Croton National**	**A**	Old series	1556
		Bank failed. Few genuine notes in circulation.			
	New York	**First National**	**A**	July 1, 1865	29
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
	New York	**First National**	**M**	Series of 1902	29
		Lithograph. Three sheets of paper with a few silk threads between them. Portrait of McKinley very poorly executed. Counterfeit nearly a quarter of an inch shorter than genuine. Charter number and seal light pink instead of carmine.			
	New York	**First National**	**M**	Series of 1902	29
		Issue of February 25, 1903. Portrait of McKinley. J. W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer. Bank number 292842. Poorly executed photo-mechanical production on three pieces of paper with a few silk threads pasted between the face and middle sheet. The title under portrait reads "WILLAM McKINLEY," the second "I" in the first name having been omitted. In scroll panel, left back of note, the word "PAYMENT" is spelled "PAVEMENT. In scroll panel, right back of counterfeit," reads "EXCPTD," instead of "EXCEPT." The lathe work, both face and back, is very scratchy.			
	New York	**Marine National**	**A**	July 1, 1865	1215
		The words "the City of" in title "Marine National Bank of the City of New York" are omitted.			
	New York	**Market National**	**A**	July 1, 1865	964
		Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.			
	New York	**Mechanics' National**	**A**	July 1, 1865	1250
		Title of genuine note reads, "Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York;" in counterfeit the words "the City of" are omitted.			
	New York	**Merchants' National**	**A**	Old series	1370
		Signatures printed; the genuine are written. Numbering poor.			
	New York	**Nat. Bank of Commerce**	**A**	July 1, 1865	733
		Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.			
	New York	**Nat. Bank of Commerce**	**R**	Series of 1882	733
		Poorly executed photograph. Bank No. 29,968. Treasury No. E530806.			
	New York	**Nat. Bk.** of the **State of N.Y.**	**A**	July 1, 1865	1476
		Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.			
	New York	**Union National**	**A**	July 1, 1865	1278
		Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.			
	Poughkeepsie	**City National**	**A**	July 5, 1864	1305
		Seal and numbers poor. Lathe-work on back poor.			
	Poughkeepsie	**Farmers' & Mfrs.' Nat.**	**A**	Aug. 1, 1865	1312
		On counterfeit in the word "POUGHKEEPSIE" the "P" and "O" join; on genuine they do not.			
	Poughkeepsie	**First National**	**A**	July 5, 1864	465
		None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."			
	Red Hook	**First National**	**A**	Feb. 20, 1865	752
		Refuse all dated February 26, 1865.			
	Rochester	**Flour City National**	**A**	July 1, 1865	1362
		Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.			
	Rome	**Central National**	**A**	May 12, 1865	1376
		Refuse all dated May 12, 1865.			

TENS—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	**Syracuse**	**Syracuse National**	**A**	Aug. 1, 1865	1341
	A dangerous counterfeit when well printed. The lathe-work was retouched and the plate improved to produce these bills. On the first lot the numbering seal and the back of note were poorly executed.				
	Troy	**Mutual National**	**A**	May 10, 1865	992
	On counterfeit, eagle's wing touches "65" in date. On genuine it does not.				
	Waterford	**Saratoga County N. B.**	**A**	July 1, 1865	1229
	Refuse all bearing Bank No. 1048. Treasury No. 810.516.				
	Watkins	**Watkins National**	**A**	Aug. 1, 1865	
	Refuse all dated August 1, 1865. Bank out of existence.				
Ohio	**Cincinnati**	**Third National**	**C**	Series of 1882	2730
	Paper greasy and stiff and no distributed fibre or parallel threads; vignette coarse and scratchy. Lathe-work counters poor. In words, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing" the "N" in printed is inverted. Back of note well executed.				
Penn.	**Philadelphia**	**First National**	**B**	Feb. 20, 1864	1
	Refuse all dated February 20th, 1864.				
	Philadelphia	**Third National**	**B**	Feb. 20, 1864	234
	On counterfeit upper right hand end and in border the word "Currency" is printed "Curreny."				
Texas	**Beaumont**	**Gulf National**	**C**	Series of 1902	6338
	Crude photographs printed on two pieces of paper between which a few long silk threads have been distributed. Colored inks have been roughly applied to the seals, numbers, and backs of the notes. They should not deceive anyone.				
	Fort Worth	**Nat. Bank of Fort Worth**	**C**	Series of 1882	3131
	A poor photograph. Large scalloped seal gray-blue-black instead of chocolate. Face of note same color.				
	Weatherford	**Merchants & Farm's Nat. A**		Series of 1882	3975
	Photographic print, touched up with colors. Bank No. 5005. Two pieces of paper with red and blue silk between.				
Vt.	**Vergennes**	**Nat. Bank of Vergennes**	**B**	Series of 1882	1364
	Treasury number E895526C, and bank number 2181. Colors for red seal, etc., put on with a brush, and colors poor. No silk threads.				

TWENTIES

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine, left end of note, vignette represents Battle of Lexington. Right end, vignette represents Genius of Liberty unfurling American flag, exciting the loyalty of the yeomanry of the nation. Back of note, vignette represents Baptism of Pocahontas. All notes prior to series of 1882 had green border backs; those of 1882 have brown border backs, with charter number of bank in green panel, centre of note, in place of Pocahontas vignette. The series of 1902, face of note, has portrait of Hugh McCulloch, left side, with number panel below portrait. Large denomination counters in upper right and lower left corners, small denomination counter in upper left and small lathe counter in lower right corners. Back of note has vignette, Liberty and Capital, with eagle and shield to left of note.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Ala.	**Talladega**	**Isbell National**	**A**	Series of 1882	4838
	Photographic print, touched up with colors. Bank No. 7917.				
Conn.	**Portland**	**First National**	**A**	May 10, 1865	1013
	On counterfeit in vignette left end of note is printed "1715" for "1775." On shield with the eagle, back of counterfeit, are six imperfect stars; on genuine seventeen perfect stars appear.				
Illinois	**Metropolis**	**National State**	**A**	Series of 1882	5234
	Photograph poor. Bank No. 1193. Treasury No. 896,558.				

TWENTIES—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
Ind.	**Indianapolis**	**First National**	**A**	Nov. 2, 1863	55

On counterfeit lower left corner the butt of gun touches border; in genuine it does not.

	South Bend	**South Bend National**	**A**	Series of 1882	1739

Poor photograph. Treasury No. H638019. Bank No. 1777. Paper in two sheets pasted together, with red and blue silk between sheets.

Ind. T.	**Marietta**	**Marietta National**	**A**	Series of 1882	5958

Very poor photographic production. Green coloring poorly applied. A few silk threads between the two pieces of paper.

Ky.	**Mayfield**	**First National**	**A**	Series of 1882	2245

Photograph, uncolored. Bank No. 5211. Treasury No. A951226A.

Mass.	**Boston**	**Fourth National**	**A**	Series of 1882	2277

Photo. very poorly colored. Paper has threads between sheets. Bank No. 42431.

N. Y.	**Mohawk**	**National Mohawk Valley**	**A**	Series of 1882	1130

Photograph, but few in circulation and glass plate captured.

	New York	**First National**	**B**	July 19, 1865	29

Refuse all dated July 19th, 1865.

	New York	**Fourth National**	**A**	March 1, 1864	290

The heads of figures in baptismal scene on back and in battle scene on face are almost wholly devoid of expression, and the eyes appear like black spots.

	New York	**Market National**	**B**	Jan. 19, 1865	964

None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

	New York	**Merchant's National**	**B**	July 19, 1865	1370

None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

	New York	**Nat. Bank of Commerce**	**B**	Jan. 19, 1865	733

None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

	New York	**Nat. Shoe & Leather**	**B**	July 19, 1865	917

None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

	New York	**Tradesmens' National**	**B**	July 19, 1865	905

None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

	Utica	**City National**—No such bank.			

The genuine notes have Utica City Nat'l Bank, Utica.

	Utica	**Oneida National**	**B**	Aug. 19, 1865	1392

None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

Penn.	**Philadelphia**	**Fourth National**	**A**	Mar. 7, 1864	286

Engraving of title line defective; "A" in "PHILADELPHIA" not crossed. The letter "W" in the word "TWENTY," lower right end border, face of note, is shorter than rest of the letters in counterfeit. The lettering in margin, either end of back of counterfeit note, is scarcely legible. Vignette Battle of Lexington on lower left on counterfeit is printed 1715; on genuine it is 1775.

Tex.	**Bowie**	**First National**	**A**	Series of 1882	4265

A photograph. Treasury No. 568906. No silk threads.

	Hereford	**First National Bank**	**A**	Series of 1882	5604

A poor photograph; paper poor, no silk threads. Charter number on face of note is 5607 and in panel on back is No. 5604, which is the correct number.

Vt.	**Barre**	**National Bank, Barre**	**A**	Old series	2109

Pen and brush work, poorl done. Bank No. 1980. Treasury No. D56255.

FIFTIES

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine, left end of note, vignette represents Gen. Washington crossing the Delaware; above is large "50," crowned by "FIFTY." Right end, vignette represents soldier of the Revolution of 1776 on picket duty; he sees in a vision future glory of his country, typified by Union of Liberty and Justice with Victory, represented by three females in mid-air, with "Victory" crowning whole. Back of note, vignette represents Embarkation of Pilgrims. All notes of this denomination prior to series of 1882 had green border backs; those of 1882 have brown border backs, with charter number of bank in green panel, surrounded with lathe-work, in place of vignette Embarkation of Pilgrims. The series of 1902 has portrait of John Sherman on left side, face of the note, number panel below portrait. Large denomination counter in upper right and lower left corners; small denomination counter in lower right corner. On the back there is a vignette, Male figure, with denomination counter, lower left corner, and vignette, Female figure, Engine and Factory scene, right of note.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. J.	**Bridgeton**	**Bridgeton National**	**A**	Series of 1882	2999

Poor photographic note. Seal, numbers and back colored with a brush. Bank No. 142. Treasury No. A671,514.

N. Y.	**Buffalo**	**Third National**	**A**	March 10, 1865	850

On genuine, above and below words "with the" in line "Deposited with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington" is a flourish; on counterfeit this is omitted. On counterfeit vignette of Victory, upper right end, hand is without thumb or fingers, which can be distinctly seen on genuine. On genuine, left end back, bandage covers eyes of figure of Justice in coat of arms; on counterfeit does not. All counterfeits of $50 National Bank bills on Banks in New York State were printed from these plates with title names changed, and this description will apply to all of them.

	New York	**Central National**	**A**	April 15, 1864	376

None genuine bearing other charter number than 376. The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.

	New York	**Mechanics' National**	**A**	April 20, 1865	1250

The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.

	New York	**Metropolitan Nat.**	**A & C**	Jan. 10, 1865	1121

The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.

	New York	**Nat. Bk. of Commerce**	**A & C**	Jan. 10, 1865	733

The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.

	New York	**National Broadway**	**A & C**	Jan. 10, 1865	687

The genuine fifty-dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.

	New York	**Tradesmen's Nat.**	**A & D**	April 20, 1865	905

The genuine fifty-dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.

	New York	**Union National**	**A**	April 15, 1864	1273

The description of Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., applies to this note.

ONE HUNDREDS

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE NOTE

On genuine note, left end vignette represents Commodore Perry leaving his flagsh "Lawrence;" above is large ornamental "C" and "100." Right end vignette represen angel with coronet, on which is "Liberty," her hands extended towards fasces plante on rock, entwined by wreaths and belts, latter bearing "The" and "Union," at righ "maintain it" in burst of sunlight; whole designed to represent Genius of America i voking aid of heaven to maintain and preserve the Union; above vignette is "100" an "C." Back, vignette represents Declaration of American Independence, July 4, 177 All notes prior to series of 1882 had green border backs; those of 1882 have brow border backs, with charter number of bank in green panel, instead of vignette Declaratio of American Independence. The series of 1902, on left side of face of note, has portra of John J. Knox, with number panel below portrait. Large denomination counter i upper right and lower left corners; small denomination counter in lower right corne On the back of the note is vignette, Two male figures, eagle, shield and flags in centr of note, with legend and vista of Capitol and Monument at base.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTERFEITS

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No of Genuine
Mass.	**Boston**	**First National**	**A**	Feb. 2, 1864	200

On genuine vignette, left end, water drops from both sides of bow oar on counterfeit from only one side. Crossing of letter "T" omitted i "MAINTAIN" on right end of counterfeit. This defect is often mended by reprint, pen or pencil, but not so as to deceive close observers. On the genuine bills the sailor, standing in the bow of the boat, has a medium-sized head and face with a partly opened mouth; on counterfeits the same man has a large broad head and face, a closed mouth, and broad full forehead. On the back of the genuine bills the lettering of the severa panels is properly punctuated. In the counterfeits the lower panel containing a quotation from the law against counterfeiting, on second line after the word "IT" a comma is omitted, and after the word "PRINTED" on the fourth line in same panel.

	Boston	**National Revere**	**A**	July 20, 1865	1295

The genuine note has space of 1-16th of an inch between edge of wing of figure of Liberty and shading of letter "C" in upper right corner; on counterfeit about half the distance. On genuine, in vignette, left end, water drops from both sides of bow oar; on counterfeit but from one side. On genuine distance between wing of figure of Liberty and foot of check-letter A is over 3-16ths of an inch; on counterfeit hardly ⅛ of an inch. On genuine a line drawn sharply under words, "with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington," if extended strikes the lower lip of figure of Liberty; on counterfeit it strikes the chin. Face of sailor in counterfeit, bow of boat, resembles a skeleton or death's head. On the back of the genuine bills, in the upper lettered panel, on the third line, right, the words "OTHER DEBTS" are properly spaced. In the counterfeit the "R" in "OTHER" joins the "D" in "DEBTS," and the "D" is raised above the letters preceding.

	New Bedford	**Merchants' National**	**A**	Feb. 14, 1865	799

The description of National Revere Bank of Boston above applies to this note.

	Pittsfield	**Pittsfield National**	**A**	July 20, 1865	1260

The description of National Revere Bank of Boston above applies to this note.

Md.	**Baltimore**	**National Exchange**	**A**	July 1, 1865	1109

The description of National Revere Bank of Boston above applies to this note.

ONE HUNDREDS—Continued

State.	City.	Bank.	Check Letter.	Date or Series.	Charter No. of Genuine.
N. Y.	**New York**	**Central National**	**A**	April 15, 1864	376
	The description of First National Bank of Boston applies to this note.				
Ohio	**Cincinnati**	**Ohio National**	**A**	Dec. 22, 1864	630
	The description of First National Bank of Boston applies to this note.				
Penn.	**Pittsburgh**	**P. Nat. Bk. of Commerce**	**A**	Series of 1875	668
	The description of National Revere Bank of Boston applies to this note. This is the most dangerous of the $100 National Bank Notes, as it is the only one printed on fibre paper and bearing the scalloped seal.				
	Wilkesbarre	**Second National**	**A**	Nov. 2, 1863	104
	The description of First National Bank of Boston applies to this note.				

Instructive Guides

U. S. Notes of date 1862 and 1863 have no jute or fibre in the paper.

Series of 1869, 1874, 1875 or 1878 are printed on a distinctive fibre paper known as the Wilcox patent.

Series of 1880 are printed on paper having a red and blue silk thread running from end to end, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the note, and shreds of red and blue silk fibre scattered all through the paper, and known as the Crane patent. Then the scattered threads were discontinued, leaving only the parallel threads or one of them. Then, later on, was adopted the new kind of paper, having only the scattered threads localized in two bars, one across each end of bill.

The counterfeits of U. S. Notes, of dates 1862 and 1863, also some of Series 1875, bear the small red seal, pointed (old seal).

Counterfeit 50's and 500's of Series 1869, and some counterfeits of Series 1880 bear the large red seal, lathe-work points.

Some 20's and 10's (1880) bear large red seal, plain border.

Few large chocolate seals, lathe-work points, are counterfeited on any bills.

Very few National Bank Bills bearing red pointed seal have any fibre in paper.

Series of 1875 (all of which have the red scalloped seal) are either printed on jute fibre paper, or the silk line paper, the same as used for the U. S. Notes, Series of 1880.

Series of 1882, bearing the brown scalloped seal, such are also printed on the same silk line paper as the U. S. Notes, Series of 1880.

The check-letters, A, B, C or D, referred to in the body of this DETECTOR, are all printed in *black* ink on the face of U. S. Notes and National Bank Bills, as well as on the Bills of the Dominion of Canada. Some U. S. National Banks have been supplied with other letters.

THE NUMBER SYSTEM.

All Government Notes—but not National Bank Bills—are printed of one denomination four on a sheet, and lettered respectively A, B, C or D. Each note also bears a Treasury number, and divide this number or only the last two figures of it by four, and if the remainder is one then the check letter should be A; if two remainder then B; if three remainder then C; and if no remainder then D. If the result shows otherwise then the numbering is wrong, and hence the bill is a counterfeit. Wrong numbering will detect a very large number of the counterfeits in circulation but some counterfeits, however, are correct.

UNITED STATES NOTES AND CERTIFICATES.

The old issue of United States notes was divided into four series, all of which were signed by L. E. Chittenden as Register and F. E. Spinner as Treasurer. The series of 1869 were signed by John Allison as Register, and F. E. Spinner as Treasurer. Of the series of 1875, numerous counterfeits have appeared, from the 1's to the 50's. Notes of this issue are signed by John Allison, Register, and John C. New, A. U. Wyman and Jas. Gilfillan as Treasurers. Of the series of 1878, but two denominations have been counterfeited, the 10's and 20's, and of the series of 1880, the 2's, 5's, 10's, 20's, 50's and 100's.

On both the United States notes and gold and silver certificates there are usually small engraved figures under the check-letter. They represent the number of the plate from which the note is printed, and are used as a means of identification of the printers through whose hands the note passed. As many as 60 plates may be used at one time in printing notes of one denomination, and each plate has its own number. The small figures have been printed on all notes since 1862.

No gold certificates have been issued below the denomination of $10. All certificates are issued and numbered the same as Treasury notes, and are check-lettered in their order on each sheet.

Only two denominations of gold certificates have been counterfeited, the 20's and 100's.

Six denominations of silver certificates have been counterfeited, the 1's, 2's, 5's, 10's, 20's, and 100's, and the counterfeits are described on pages 37 to 47.

All U. S. Treasury notes issued prior to 1869 were printed on plain bank note paper. All issued since, commencing with the series of 1869, are printed on fibre paper. Many of the old issues were counterfeited, as the paper used had no special distinctive feature, engraving being mainly relied on by the Government to prevent imitation. As numerous counterfeits appeared on the old issues, the Government was obliged to adopt, in 1869, a special paper, the distinctive feature of which was a narrow localized tint of short blue fibre running the entire length of the sheet in such a manner as not to lessen its strength or interfere with the printing. When examined under the microscope, these fibres have the appearance of coarse black hairs, of different lengths and shapes, scattered promiscuously, regardless of regularity, over the entire surface. This paper is known as the Wilcox patent. In 1878 another feature of fibre paper was adopted, somewhat similar, with two silk threads running lengthwise throughout the note. This is known as the Crane patent.

Counterfeit United States Notes

ONES

Act of July 11, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register. **A B C D** Dated Aug. 1, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit. Portrait of Chase badly engraved. Numbers poor and color bad. Small "ones" in border, on counterfeit, blurred and poorly engraved. Lathe-work bad.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register. **D** Series 1875.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit; looks like a woodcut. Portrait of Washington and numbers poor. Many words misspelled in panel on back.

TWOS

Act of July 11, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register. **A B C D** Dated Aug. 1, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Engraving coarse; head of Hamilton poor. Imprint of Bank Note Company imperfect. Lathe-work bad.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register. **D** Series 1875.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

An exceedingly poor counterfeit; has a blurred and faded appearance. Portrait of Jefferson.

Act of March 3, 1863.
B. K. Bruce, Register. **D** Series 1880.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Poor. Many errors in spelling in border and elsewhere. Jefferson's name, under portrait (which has but one eye), spelled "Jeffrson."

FIVES

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register. **A** Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Series 90. Convertible note. The best of the counterfeits of the five-dollar Treasury Notes of 1862 and 1863. Engraving coarse, but the vignette head of Hamilton presents a fair expression. The lathe-work around the large figure 5, in right upper corner of note, is defective. Lathe-work on back of note also faulty. Plates captured.

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register. **A** Series 114. Dated March 10, 1863.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit. One of convertible series. All genuine notes of this issue dated March 10, 1862; counterfeits dated March 10, 1863. Head of Hamilton.

Act of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register. **A D** Dated March 10, 1863.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

New series, and new series 70. Inferior counterfeits. The engraving on the face of the notes is very coarse; vignette statue of Liberty, left end of notes, looks like a cheap wood engraving. Vignette head of Hamilton, right end of notes, coarse, of very poor appearance, and not a likeness. Signature of L. E. Chittenden, Register, engraved in coarse lines, not a fac-simile of genuine. Numbering very poor. Imprint of American Bank Note Company imperfect. Lathe-work around the figure 5 on the counterfeit and on the back of notes very defective.

Act of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register. **A D** Dated March 10, 1863.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

New series 77. A passable counterfeit. The engraving on the face of the note is coarse, the lathe-work around the figure 5, on the counter, right upper corner of bill, is

FIVES—Continued

very defective. The vignette of Hamilton, right lower corner, though poorly engraved, presents a fair expression, and is to a certain degree a likeness. Vignette Statue of Liberty, left end of bill, "scratchy" and unfinished in detail, and lacking the cross lines in shading. About the feet of the statue a few rough lines alone appear, instead of the sharply defined folds of drapery shown on the genuine. Lathe-work on back of note faulty, the lines not traceable in the green tint.

Act of March 3, 1863. L. E. Chittenden, Register. **A D** Dated March 10, 1863. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

New serious 77, and new series. Good counterfeits of these series. Engraving quite well done; general appearance comparatively good; very likely to deceive unless carefully examined. The lettering of these counterfeits is well engraved and the shading regular, yet heavier than on genuine. The lathe-work around the figure 5 on the counter, right upper corner face of bill, appears good at first sight, yet when inspected is found to lack the very fine continuous lines of the genuine. The vignette of Hamilton is almost as finely engraved as the genuine, and presents a very fair likeness. The vignette Statue of Liberty, left end of note, is not so carefully finished; the general features of the statue and its drapery are discernible, but details are imperfect or wanting. On the left hand of the figure (the side toward the body of the note) the drapery below the knee does not show the ornamental ball-tassels as prominent as on the genuine. Lathe-work on back of note defective.

Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register. **A** Series 1875. A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Photograph. Portrait of Jackson. Printed on plain paper coarse and heavy. Seal and cycloid work very pale. Lathe-work on back, and in two counters on face, so blurred hardly a line can be seen.

Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register. **A D** Series 1875. A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit, dark and blurred, not calculated to deceive. Portrait of Jackson. Another photographic counterfeit of this series (check letter A) has such a good appearance as to deceive experienced handlers. Under magnifying glass engraving looks more like a wood-cut than steel. No fibre paper used. Numbering is good, seal poorly executed, looks smeared or washed. They bear different numbers.

Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register. **C** Series 1875. A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

An excellent counterfeit, and liable to deceive. On genuine, upper left corner, series of 1875 in enclosed by flourishes. On counterfeit flourishes are omitted. Portrait of Jackson and vignette in centre coarse. Shading of words "United States" in title scratchy. Lines uneven. All genuine notes of this series are printed on fibre paper; counterfeit is on plain, but an attempt at imitation is made by printing fine lines in left panel on back.

Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register. **D** Series 1875. A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit for photographic process. Portrait of Jackson. Numbered B8058120. Some notes are a trifle shorter than genuine. Fibre in genuine is imitated by pasting two thin sheets of paper together, with fibre between them. Only color on face is Treasury number, which is badly tinted, being traced with a pen.

Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register. **D** Series 1875. A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Same photographic process as above described, and numbered same. Portrait of Jackson. Treasury numbers and seal bad color, originally black, but tinted, and black shows through pink. Figures 1875 on genuine, upper right corner, are omitted.

Act of March 3, 1863. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **A** Series 1880. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit. Portrait of Jackson poor, and he appears cross-eyed. Curved line between "Series of" and "1880," as well as the floral design at the end of the imprint of the Bureau Engraving and Printing, are both omitted.

Act of March 3, 1863. B. K. Bruce, Register. **B** Series 1880. A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Has a coarse, scratchy appearance. Many errors occur in spelling in fine lettering in border and elsewhere. "Treasury," under name of B. K. Bruce, spelled "Trastay." Portrait of Jackson.

Other counterfeits of this check letter and series have signatures of other Registers and Treasurers.

Act of March 3, 1863. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **B** Series 1880. James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

A very poor wood-cut production. Portrait of Jackson. Words "Bureau of Engrav-

FIVES—Continued

ing and Printing, Washington, D. C.," are reversed, beginning at the lower right hand instead of the upper left hand end. All the lathe-work is very poor.

Act of March 3, 1863. — **B** — Series 1880.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. — J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Poor. Large spiked chocolate seal. Imprint of Bureau of Engraving and Printing, upper left face, over "Series of 1880," missing. Shield in lower right hand corner of genuine not in counterfeit, and word "Five," which crosses "V" in said corner omitted. Also words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States." Portrait of Jackson.

Act of March 3, 1863. — **B** — Series 1880.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. — D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit, produced by photography. Portrait of Jackson; bears small scalloped seal. Paper of poor quality, lacks silk thread. No. A30301778.

Act of March 3, 1863. — **C 5** — Series 1880.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. — D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photo-wood engraving; at first sight looks better than such notes usually do, but will not stand investigation. Lathe-work on both face and back very poorly imitated. Figures in Treasury number heavier and a darker blue than in genuine. Vignette in centre and portrait of Jackson, lower left corner face, fairly well engraved. Small scalloped carmine red seal. Printed on two pieces of paper with distributed silk fibre between.

Act of March 3, 1863. — **D** — Series 1880.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. — J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit. Large spiked red seal. Portrait of Andrew Jackson on left end poorly executed, also frontier vignette in centre. Treasury numbers defective and off color. Paper fair, but lacks silk fibre running lengthwise of all notes of this series.

Act of March 3, 1863. — **D 52** — Series 1880.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. — D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor photography. Small scalloped seal, which with Treasury numbers poorly colored with brush. No. A38629060. Portrait of Jackson.

TENS

Act of Feb. 25, 1862. — **B C** — New Series. Dated March 10, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register — F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit, calculated to deceive. Portrait of Lincoln lacks that fine, clear, lifelike expression. Eagle scratchy. Green ink trifle darker than in genuine. Lathe-work defective, shading of letters coarse. In green medallion counters, right and left of eagle, four green dots can be seen on genuine, left of figure 1 in 10; on counterfeit only three dots.

Act of Feb. 25, 1862. — **B C** — Series 19. Dated March 10, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register. — F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Good; closely resembles genuine. Treasury numbers imperfect, ink a brick red color, figures very uneven and imperfect. Portrait of Lincoln poor, unlike genuine. On genuine line on upper side, under Treasury number, if extended, would strike below letter "N" in words "New Series," while on counterfeit it would strike higher up, near centre of "N."

Act of Feb. 25, 1862. — **B C D** — New Series 23. Dated March 10, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register. — F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Excellent. Portrait of Lincoln slightly defective. Red figure trifle smaller than on genuine. Red ink somewhat blurred. Fine line under Treasury number, on genuine, if extended, would strike directly under the words "New Series." On counterfeit would strike near centre of the "N." Check-letter D of this counterfeit is of "Act of March 3, 1863," dated "March 10, 1863," otherwise plate is same.

Act of Feb. 25, 1862. — **B C D** — Series 52. Dated March 10, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register. — F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Dangerous. Portrait of Lincoln. Has had extensive circulation. On top of genuine there are 15 small X's on each side of imprint of American Bank Note Co. On counterfeit 15 on left and 16 on right. In a second issue have 14 X's on right and 16 on left. This error will detect this counterfeit of Series 52.

Act of March 3, 1863. — **A B C D** — New Series 53. Dated March 10, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register. — John C. New, Treasurer.

Dangerous. Portrait of Lincoln well engraved, closely resembling genuine. Numbering well done, ink good. Lathe-work surrounding the 10's in green medallion, somewhat blurred and defective. There are nine counterfeits on this issue of 10's, and all notes of this denomination of the various series should be examined with care. There is also said to be a counterfeit $10, check letter A, on Series 19 of this issue.

TENS—Continued

Act of March 3, 1863. | **C** | Series 1875.
John Allison, Register. | | John C. New, Treasurer.

Good. Genuine notes of this series are printed on fibre paper. An attempt has been made to imitate the fibre by printing lines in panel on back. Portrait of Webster poor. Lathe-work fair. Numbering poor. In line "This note is a legal tender for ten dollars," top of note, there are no spaces between words "a" and "legal," and "for" and "ten," in counterfeit. "W" and "D. C.," in "Washington, D. C.," in centre are larger. In counterfeit letters are of even size. On back, right panel, word "this" is printed "tms."

Act of March 3, 1863. | **D** | Series 1878.
John Allison, Register. | | A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Poor photographic pen and ink process. Words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States," which should appear under names of those officials, omitted. Treasury numbers poorly printed. Portrait of Webster poor, also vignette on end.

Act of March 3, 1863. | **B** | Series 1880.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. | | D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor photograph; portrait of Webster; Treasury No. A14249506; color of numbers and seal poor.

Act of March 3, 1863. | **B 5** | Series 1880.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. | | E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Fair; portrait of Daniel Webster fairly well executed, but lacks life-likeness; vignette in lower right corner poor; parallel silk thread imitated by blue ink lines; in "penalty" on back word "This" appears "Tnis." Small scalloped carmine-red seal.

Act of March 3, 1863. | **B 10-16** | Series 1880.
J. W. Lyons, Register. | | Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit. Portrait of Webster poor and nose flat. Lathe-work poor. Color of numbers and seal good. On two pieces of paper, with silk threads between, to imitate fibre in genuine. Back of note poor.

Act of March 3, 1863. | **B 2250** | Series 1880.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. | | James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

General appearance good; Treasury numbers closely resemble genuine; large round red seal well executed; portrait of Webster poorly engraved, looks unnatural. Curved line on genuine between words "Series of" and "1880," upper left face, omitted. Numerous errors in "penalty" on back.

Act of March 3, 1863. | **C** | Series 1880.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. | | J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Portrait of Webster. Note thought to be a joint production of the camera and wood engraving. The whole face of the note is so heavy, spotted and blotchy as to at once determine its false character. Numbering poor, lines in number panels scratchy.

Act of March 3, 1863. | **C** | Series 1880.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. | | James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

Portrait of Webster. It is reported to be a photographic production, and the Treasury number on those discovered is A5191771. The numbering is poor, the figures being unequal in size and very irregular. The color is fair, but fades very easily like all sun-print photographs. Large red seal. No silk threads.

Act of March 3, 1863. | **C 8** | Series 1880.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. | | D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair; most noticeable defects color of Treasury numbers, seal and vignette in lower right corner; Treasury numbers irregular in formation and darker blue than genuine. Small scalloped seal brick-red instead of carmine; vignette of Columbus presenting America to Europe, Asia and Africa has blurred appearance; folds of coat on Columbus scarcely distinguishable; skirt of Indian girl, particularly fur border at bottom, which are very plain in genuine, cannot be seen in counterfeit, all being blurred. Lathe-work and portrait of Webster good. Lettering has flat appearance, not standing out boldly as in genuine. Printed on two pieces of paper, between which silk fibre is placed, closely imitating the genuine, but surface is raised over fibre, and may be felt by rubbing the finger over it.

B. K. Bruce, Register. | **D** | Series 1880.
| | A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink counterfeit; general appearance good, but will not bear close examination; lathe-work poor. Portrait of Webster and vignette well done; imprint at top omitted; words "Series of," over 1880, upper left corner, is omitted, also words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States," under signatures of B. K. Bruce and A. U. Wyman. Geometrical lathe-work on back poor, green ink can be removed by moistening. Attempt made to imitate fibre paper by printing blue and red lines lengthwise. Large brown spike seal. Several of these counterfeits have check letter D changed to L, and A. U. Wyman to James Gilfillan as Treasurer. No genuine U. S. note has check letter L, as the Government uses only four check letters on U. S. notes: A, B, C, D. Other letters appear on National Bank notes only.

TENS—Continued

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 48

Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A very poor counterfeit. Treasury number 1194281. Paper thin. Portraits of Lewis and Clark, and buffalo in centre.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 249

Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit, excepting the slight off-color of red seal, and especially of the large red X with word "Ten" across it. Front and back are printed on separate pieces of thin paper, having coarse silk fibre between and pasted together, which makes the bill stiffer than the genuine; some bills lack the fibre. Delicate lines too heavy. Bill lacks that nice, clean look, with contrast of light work and heavily shaded parts as appear on genuine note. On close examination through a magnifying glass, the engraving of the two lines over the large red X, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGAL TENDER ACTS OF 1862 AND 1863, in the counterfeit, appear heavy and letters broken and crooked, while in genuine they are even and clear. The words "Treasurer of the United States," under signature of Ellis H. Roberts, is also a poor piece of work, the capital U in "United" being broken. Below the large words "The United States of America" are horizontal or parallel lines, but such lack the cross lines that should be there, as on the genuine. The same applies also to the background of the portraits. Portraits of Lewis and Clark good, as also is the buffalo. Different numbers appear on different notes. Back of note looks well.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 252

Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is apparently printed from photo-mechanical plates on a poor quality of paper, on which a few pen marks have been made in imitation of the silk fibre of the genuine. The green ink on back of note is of a pale color. The portraits of Lewis and Clark are scratchy and indistinct. The coloring of the seal and numbers are of a lighter color than the genuine.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 272

Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A dangerous counterfeit. The most noticeable defect is buffalo, centre of note, which has appearance of pen work, but is not. Portrait of Lewis unnatural, but that of Clark very good. Lettering good. Color Treasury numbers and seal good. Printed on two pieces of paper of good quality, with silk threads between, which are coarser than the genuine. Counterfeit has a period between "Washington" and "D. C.," instead of comma.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
W. T. Vernon, Register.

A 461

Series 1901.
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

A photo-mechanical production on two pieces of rather stiff paper with red and blue silb fibre between. Picture of buffalo and portraits of Clark and Lewis defective and in the masses of shadow lose detail. The denominational design, the seal and numbering are a darker red than the genuine. Back dark blue-green. Deceptive only when handled by persons unfamiliar with money. Texture of paper and color of back will attract attention of an expert.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

B

Series 1901.
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is a good lithographic production, with silk thread in imitation of distributed fibre. The most noticeable point of detection is the color of ink, which is a gray-black instead of the brilliant black on genuine. The counterfeit bears Treasury No. A5011299, color of which is good, as is also that of the seal. Lettering of note is well done, but the portraits of Lewis and Clark and the buffalo are scratchy, and do not stand out as clear as in the genuine; also back of Buffalo appears as if sun was shining brightly upon it.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

B 202

Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Dangerous. Lettering very good, lathe-work only fair; portraits of Lewis and Clark at each end of note, while good, have not the life-like appearance of the genuine. In the female figure, right end of note, the "navel" is visible, on the genuine it is not. Color of the Treasury numbers is a brown-red instead of carmine-red, and the figures are not as heavy as the genuine. The lathe-work at first sight is good, but examination will show it is broken. The head of the buffalo appears flat, while in the genuine it is natural shape. The back of the note is good, but off color, having a faded tinge to it. This counterfeit contains silk fibre, but not as plentiful as in the genuine. Note has a wax or shiny appearance.

TENS—Continued

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863. J. W. Lyons, Register. **B 251** Series 1901. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit. Portraits of Lewis and Clark, and Buffalo, centre of note, not good. Lathe-work much broken. Color Treasury numbers and seal darker red than genuine. Back of note darker green than genuine. Paper two pieces put together, with fibre between. Note fully three-eighths of an inch too long.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863. J. W. Lyons, Register. **C** Series 1901. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

(Plate number undecipherable.)

A good counterfeit, printed on paper of fair quality, with silk fibre or threads scattered on the surface, front and back. Color of Treasury numbers, also seal, very good. Portraits of Lewis and Clark not as lifelike as on genuine. Buffalo looks as though he were shedding his coat. Color of back good. Photo. process.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863. J. W. Lyons, Register. **C 3** Series 1901. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is printed on three pieces of thin paper, between which silk threads have been distributed, from zinc-etched plates, which have been touched up with an engraving tool. The portraits of Lewis and Clarke, and the picture of the buffalo are particularly bad, and should easily lead to the detection of this counterfeit. The seal and large numeral on the face of the note are much too light in color. The numbering is fairly good. The back is poorly printed, the green ink being smeared over the white lettering in many places. This counterfeit should not deceive a person exercising ordinary care.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863. J. W. Lyons, Register. **C 57 B 52 C 105** Series 1901. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Fair counterfeit. Portraits of Lewis and Clark, and buffalo in centre of note. Printed on two pieces of paper, between which miscellaneous silk threads are placed. Treasury number and seal off color, and figures in Treasury number larger than genuine. Lathe-work poor. Portraits scratchy. Back of note off color, but general appearance better than face of note.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863. J. W. Lyons, Register. **C 86** Series 1901. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Dangerous note; good quality of paper: no silk fibre, nor imitation of it. Seal and numbers excellent and of good color. Buffalo well done. Large red X well done, but bottom part has dark or blurred appearance. Portraits of Lewis and Clark have not life-like appearance of genuine. Shading under large words "United States of America," upper part of note, appears more of a solid black band instead of line work. Back of note not as well done, darker green than genuine; left arm of female figure not well outlined.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863. J. W. Lyons, Register. **C 195** Series 1901. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit, printed on bond paper. Fibre poorly imitated by green streaks in white panels. Lathe-work defective. Portraits of Lewis and Clark, also buffalo, deceptive. Color of back of counterfeit a light yellowish green.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863. J. W. Lyons, Register. **C 376** Series 1901. Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

A crudely executed note. Buffalo note. Counterfeiter had $1,000 of this money when arrested at Evansville, Ind. Treasury No. A5619615.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863. W. T. Vernon, Register. **C 464** Series 1901. Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is printed on two pieces of paper, between which long pieces of very fine silk threads have been distributed. General appearance of the note is deceptive, the lathe work and ruling are very crude and broken. Denomination design and seal are of very good color, but the Treasury numbers are very heavy and a lighter color than genuine. Green color of back of note is good, but the lathe work and ruling are crude and broken as on the face of the note. Serial No. 4678111. Portraits of Lewis and Clark.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863. J. W. Lyons, Register. **D** Series 1901. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Ordinary counterfeit. Vignette of Buffalo, and portraits of Lewis and Clark, face of note, coarser and not as life-like as in genuine. Treasury serial numbers very bad, figures too large. The plate number is undecipherable. Back of note, the shade of green is very much darker than is found on the genuine. The counterfeits are printed on two pieces of paper pasted together, with a few widely distributed red silk fibres between them.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863. J. W. Lyons, Register. **D** Series 1901. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Crude photographs with colored inks and water colors roughly applied to seals, numbers and backs. Printed on two thin pieces of paper, between which a few silk threads have been distributed.

TENS—Continued.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

D 174

Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit. Buffalo, centre of note, also portraits of Lewis and Clark not life-like as in genuine. Paper thin and contains coarse silk fibre. A period is used between "Washington" and "D. C.," on left face of note, instead of a comma.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

D 213

Series 1901.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is apparently printed from photo-mechanical plates on paper of good quality, between which silk threads have been distributed. The distribution of the silk is very poorly done, in several places it being lumped or massed together. Portraits of Lewis and Clarke poor; Buffalo scratchy. The number of the only specimen so far received is 10485437. Aside from the poor portrait work, the most notable defect is the Treasury number, the figures of which are too large and entirely different in formation from those of the genuine. The seal and large red numeral are well executed and of good color.

TWENTIES

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A B C

Series 6. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Good; one of convertible series; in large green figure 20, at top and bottom of figures, small lines or dots extending across the figures very indistinct, while on the genuine they are distinct, uniform and straight. Treasury numbers larger than in genuine. Lathe-work poor, lines cannot be traced. Imprint of bank note company, lower border, irregular.

The description of this counterfeit will enable anyone to detect the five following counterfeits:

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A B C D

New Series 7. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Not good; lathe-work in counters very irregular; lines cannot be traced; vignette in centre coarse. Treasury numbers poor; color of ink bad. Imprint of bank note company, lower portion of note, irregular and defective.

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A B C

Series 24. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Fair; lathe-work in counters poor; lines cannot be traced; vignette in centre coarse. Letters crooked and poorly formed in imprint of bank note company, lower border. Description of Series 6 applies to this.

Act of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A

Series 15. Dated March 10, 1863.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Fair; engraving and lathe-work fair; counterfeit has convertible back. No genuine convertible notes issued under this act.

Act of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A

New Series. Dated March 10, 1863.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Not good; easily detected; engraving, printing and numbers very imperfect; lathe-work on back poor.

Act of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A

New Series 19. Dated March 10, 1863.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Poor; easily detected. Vignette in centre coarsely engraved; lathe-work in counters irregular; lines cannot be traced. Bank note company's imprint poorly done; imperfect lettering.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

A B C D

Series 1875.
John C. New, Treasurer.

Fine at first sight, but will not bear close examination; no attempt to imitate lathe-work; portrait of Hamilton excellent, but background lacks fine lines in genuine; shaded with a brush. Fibre paper imitated on back by pasting tissue paper over right panel, covering some material similar to genuine fibre. Ink can be removed by moistening. Produced by pen and ink process. Other check letters than A, B, C, D on these counterfeits also.

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

B

Series 1875.
James Gilfillan, Treasurer.

An excellent counterfeit by photographic and pen and ink process. Signed James Gilfillan, Treasurer. No genuine notes of this denomination and series were signed by him. Fine imprint at top of genuine, "Engraved and Printed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," directly under words "Legal Tender for Twenty Dollars," omitted. Lathe-work and parallel ruling poor and scratchy; inks of this class of counterfeits can be removed by moistening. Portrait of Hamilton.

TWENTIES—Continued

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

A B C D

Series 1878.
James Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Pen and ink work, similar to note described above; same description applicable to both except genuine notes of series of 1878 are signed by James Gilfillan as Treasurer.

Act of March 3, 1863.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A 7

Series 1880.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Very dangerous. Printed from engraved plates. The most noticeable defects in the note are in the portrait of Hamilton; the nose, instead of being round on the end, is brought to a sharp point; the chin, instead of being double, as in the genuine, is square; the head, from the back of the hair to the tip of the nose, on the line of the ear, is a fraction of an inch wider than the genuine; the work on the coat gives a flat effect and merges into the background in the lower part of the portrait. In the border the small figures "20" are omitted between the "XX" (thus: X20X). In the octagonal ornament under the word "Washington," centre face of note, the detail is so blurred that the little eight-pointed star forming centre of the ornament does not stand out in relief as in the genuine. The note is printed on paper of a very deceptive character and has the distributed fibre.

Act of March 3, 1863.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

A B C D

Series 1880.
A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Excellent; description of three preceding counterfeit $20 notes applies to this. These bear large round seal, large spiked seal, and also scalloped seal, all finely executed and of excellent color.

Other counterfeit notes of this series bear same check letters, and are signed W. S. Rosecrans, Register, and C. N. Jordan, J. N. Huston, Jas. W. Hyatt and E. H. Nebeker, as "Treasurer of the United States."

Several of these counterfeits have been seen with series 1880 *changed to* 1889, *also to* 1890. *No genuine notes of this Act and denomination bear portrait of Hamilton of series of* 1889 *or of* 1890.

All genuine $20 *notes bearing portrait, Hamilton, this design, are of series of* 1875, 1878 *or* 1880.

Act of March 3, 1863.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

D 3

Series 1880.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Woodcut production. Portrait of Hamilton poor; small scalloped seal, pale pink instead of carmine-red. Counterfeit bears Treasury No. A7145023 in lower left corner, but in upper right it is omitted. Imprint, "Register of the Treasury," and "Treasurer of the United States," under signature, is also omitted. Distributed silk fibre imitated by promiscuous ink lines.

A second issue has appeared with the omissions mentioned above inserted

FIFTIES

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

C

Series 1. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

One of the "convertible" series. An inferior counterfeit. Engraving badly executed. Vignette head of Hamilton defective; the nose of the portrait runs to an unnatural sharp point and there is a peculiar "dish" to the countenance not seen in the genuine. Numbering imperfect.

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.
Patented June 30, 1857.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

C

Dated March 10, 1862.
New Series 1.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

A dangerous counterfeit. Engraving of portrait very good. Buttons on Hamilton's coat not as distinct as on genuine. In lower part of the figure 0 in large counters "50" on each end of note a white line crosses that figure 0; it the counterfeit it does not. On lack of note, in border, the small 50's are inclosed in lines—octagonal, but on lower left end of note two of these octagonal forms lap.

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A B C D

Series 1. Dated March 10, 1862.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Altered notes. Very dangerous. Made by raising the genuine notes. By error, certain notes 2s and 50s bear the same vignette head of Hamilton. On genuine fifties the vignette head of Hamilton is at the top of the note; on the twos and the raised note, it is at the bottom. The vignette head of Hamilton has often been cut from genuine twos, the back removed and the face neatly cemented over the inferior work of poor counterfeit fifties, which were thus made passable.

Act of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.
Patented June 30, 1857 (on upper left of note).

A B C D

Dated March 10, 1863.
New Series 1.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Dangerous; portrait of Hamilton equal to genuine. On genuine, white lines cross lower portion of 0 in large figures 50 in counters on each end. On counterfeit, do not; buttons on Hamilton's coat indistinct (see description of note below New Series 2).

FIFTIES—Continued

Act of March 3, 1863. L. E. Chittenden, Register. **A C D** Dated March 10, 1863. New Series 2. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Patented April 28, 1863 (on upper left of note).

One of the most dangerous counterfeits ever issued. Engraving excellent, numbering good, lathe-work fair. On genuine, back of note, small 50's in border are surrounded by octagons; on counterfeit they are circles. Two of these circles on lower left end are run together, omitting cipher, which makes figures read 550. Description of New Series 1, preceding, applies to this note. Portrait of Hamilton.

Act of March 3, 1863. John Allison, Register. **B** Series 1869. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Good; genuine notes printed on fibre paper, counterfeits on plain paper; lathe-work and numbering good. Portrait of Henry Clay. Genuine have flourish between Series of and 1869, upper left corner face, thus:

On the counterfeit it is omitted, thus:

Act of March 3, 1863. **A B C D** Series 1875.

A photographic pen and ink note; fair appearance. Moisture applied to ink on any portion of note will remove it, and insures detection at once. Portrait of Clay.

Act of March 3, 1863. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **A B C D** Series 1880. J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Excellent pen and ink counterfeit. Words "Act of March 3, 1863," over portrait Benjamin Franklin omitted; also word "Series" over letter N in "United States," "Engraved and Printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing," to left of portrait of Franklin; color of seal excellent; parallel silk threads running lengthwise in genuine notes of this series, imitated by drawing fine blue lines and creasing note over lines.

Act of March 3, 1863. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **C 17** Series 1880. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Dangerous; portrait of Franklin is very clear, except line of mouth and opening of ear, more pronounced. Small scalloped carmine-red seal, closely resembles genuine. Words "Act of March 3, 1863," over portrait of Franklin, also name "Benjamin Franklin," under portrait, the words "Engraved and printed Bureau Engraving and Printing," to left of portrait of Franklin, and word "Series" over letter "N" in "United States," are omitted on face. Penalty for "Counterfeiting" in panel left end back, words "Series of 1880" in panel in right end back and imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.," in centre lower border back, are omitted. Paper of good quality bank note paper, and distributed red and blue silk fibre is cleverly imitated by red and blue ink lines. Other counterfeits are likely to appear, differing in number, seal and check letter, and bearing other signatures.

ONE HUNDREDS

Act. of Feb. 25, 1862. L. E. Chittenden, Register. **A B C D** Series 1. Dated March 10, 1862. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Fair; vignette of eagle coarse, feathers of tail indistinct. Treasury numbers larger than on genuine. On back, right of large circles, figures 100 are reversed, and read thus: 001. But few genuine notes of this denomination and issue in circulation.

Act of March 3, 1863. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **A B C D** Series 1880. J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Dangerous photographic pen and ink counterfeit. Imprint "Engraved and printed at the Bureau Engraving and Printing," to left of Portrait of Lincoln, omitted. Lathe-work and parallel ruling indistinct. On back, small lettering in penalty very irregular. Imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," at bottom, centre of note, missing.

FIVE HUNDREDS

Act of March 3, 1863.
John Allison, Register.

B C D

Series 1869.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

One of most dangerous counterfeits in existence. Engraving and workmanship nearly equal to genuine; lathe-work excellent; Treasury numbers fair and color of ink good. Star on right of Treasury number blurred. Portrait of J. Q. Adams excellent, but lobe of ear is indistinct. In counterfeit, button upon coat, nearest lapel, almost square—in genuine, it is round. Vignette of figure Justice finely engraved, except following: As scale is held aloft in left hand, upright holding beam is crooked, and is larger than in genuine—in genuine, upright shows only to lower part of hand, while in counterfeit it shows to second finger from base; white curve in arm is a perfect oval in genuine; in counterfeit it is not. Left foot of vignette, as it extends from garment, presents a clubbed appearance in counterfeit, while toes are short and not one-half length of genuine. Parallel ruling is excellent; note is printed on fibre paper, signed "John Allison, Register," and "F. E. Spinner, Treasurer." Bankers and others should receive these notes with great care, as it is only by comparison with genuine that majority of experts can positively decide as to genuineness of a note of this class. Nearly all of this issue have been retired by Treasury, very few genuine notes now being in circulation. These notes should be received for collection only.

ONE THOUSANDS

Act of March 3, 1863.
L. E. Chittenden, Register.

A B C D

Dated March 10, 1862, and March 10, 1868.
F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

Very dangerous; engraving nearly equal to genuine; a mistake was made in genuine issue under this act, which counterfeiters copied, that of dating notes March 10, 1862, instead of 1863; this error was corrected in a subsequent issue of the genuine. On face of counterfeit lathe-work in the border and on corner is much inferior to genuine. On left end of face, in border, words "Act of March 3, 1863," much coarser. Circles of 1,000 surrounding portrait of Morris much more irregular than in genuine. On counterfeit face of Morris is more front view. On genuine eyes cast more to left. Imprint "American Bank Note Co.," on right end of border, is much narrower than on genuine. These differ- four points at each end of note are much more pointed than on genuine. These differences were all noted by comparison with a genuine note of same date and check-letter. Very few genuine notes of this denomination and issue are in circulation. Bankers and others are warned to handle these notes with great care.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes

ONES

Act of July 14, 1890. K Bruce, Register. **B** Series 1891. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Engraving all poor. The very small words scarcely decipherable. Portrait of Stanton. arge scalloped carmine seal off color.

Act of July 14, 1890. K. Bruce, Register. **B** Series 1891. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit, on two pieces of paper, with pen lines in imitation of silk fibre. ortrait of Stanton. Small carmine seal.

Act of July 14, 1890. Fount Tillman, Register. **C** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Printed from etched plate; will not deceive ordinary handler of money. Portrait Stanton. Lathe-work and small lettering badly executed. Has distributed fibre, but poor quality.

TWOS

Act of July 14, 1890. S. Rosecrans, Register. **A** Series 1890. E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

General appearance good. Most noticeable defect in portrait of McPherson, head ing too broad and both eyes too large. Numbering poorly formed and a faded red lor. Lathe-work on face good, but on back very poor. Contains the two parallel silk reads, and has large spiked chocolate seal.

Act of July 14, 1890. Fount Tillman, Register. **A** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit. Portrait of McPherson very poor. Small scalloped seal. Printed two pieces of paper, between which are miscellaneous silk threads.

Act of July 14, 1890. S. Rosecrans, Register. **B** Series 1891. E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor; printed from zinc-etched plate. Portrait of McPherson. Plate and notes ptured.

Act of July 14, 1890. Fount Tillman, Register. **B 5** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

General appearance excellent, except Treasury numbers, which are more of a brown- d than bright carmine-red of genuine. Portrait of General McPherson, while fairly ell engraved, appears sunk in background. Geometric lathe-work and parallel ruling orly executed. Red scalloped seal excellent in workmanship and color. Face and back idently printed on separate pieces of paper and pasted together, with silk threads between. us imitating genuine fibre paper. Quality of the thread is very poor, paste caused lor of thread to spread in paper, giving impression at first that fibre was imitated by n and ink scratches.

Act of July 14, 1890. Fount Tillman, Register. **B 33** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor; portrait of McPherson too dark and lacks lifelikeness; a white streak runs ross iris of each eye. Seal dark red instead of light carmine. Numbers have been otographed on plate, and their dark outlines show beneath red ones; color of number- g too dark red. but otherwise good. Lathe-work on face has indistinct, worn look. Ink es represent silk fibres.

Act of July 14, 1890. S. Rosecrans, Register. **C** Series 1891. E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor; Treasury numbers heavier and a darker blue than genuine. Portrait of cPherson appears much blurred. Paper poor quality, but has distributed silk fibre.

TWOS—Continued

Act of July 14, 1890. **C 32-34** Series 1801.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. D. N. Morgan, Treasu

Not a good counterfeit. Printed from photo-etched plates, on soft fibrous pap into the surface of which a few silk threads have been impressed. Portrait of McPhers lacks life-like appearance; hair and beard has not carefully brushed appearance in genui Heavy black lines represent eyebrows; right side of nose obscured by black ink splot Lathe-work poor. Small scalloped seal has faded appearance.

Act of July 14, 1890. **D 4 B 4** Series 1891.
B. K. Bruce, Register. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasu

This counterfeit will pass the careless handler of money. The most noticeable defe however, is in the portrait of McPherson, which has a staring look, and the head appe flat, while in genuine it stands out life-like. The seal is a dark red, instead of brig carmine. The Treasury number brick-red, and the parallel ruling underneath ve poorly imitated. The lathe-work is also very poorly imitated. The paper is much thinn than the genuine, and the silk fibre is closely imitated by red and blue pen and ink lin

Act of July 14, 1890. **D 27 B 28** Series 1891.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. D. N. Morgan, Treasur

Fair; McPherson portrait lacks life-like appearance; many white spots on fa Treasury numbers good. Seal lighter shade than genuine. Paper good quality; distr uted fibre imitated with pen and ink lines.

A second issue of this counterfeit has appeared bearing check-letter B and plate No.

Act of July 14, 1890. **D 38** Series 1891.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. D. N. Morgan, Treasur

Poor; portrait of McPherson and small scalloped seal; word "Bearer" in center fac under "America," spelled "Beurer." Distributed silk fibre imitated by red ink pen scratch

A second issue of this counterfeit bears check-letter B and plate No. 4.

A third issue has appeared bearing signatures J. Fount Tillman, Register, and D. N Morgan, Treasurer.

FIVES

Act of July 14, 1890. **A 12** Series 1891.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. D. N. Morgan, Treasure

Portrait of Thomas miserable. Lettering and lathe-work poor.

Act of July 14, 1890. **A D** Series 1891.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. E. H. Nebeker, Treasure

Poor counterfeit. Small carmine-red seal. Portrait of General Thomas badly en graved.

A second issue of this counterfeit bears the signatures of J. Fount Tillman, Register and D. N. Morgan, Treasurer. Distributed silk fibre imitated by red and blue ink lines.

Act of July 14, 1890. **D** Series 1891.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer

Photographic, touched up with pen and brush. Gray background of photograph plainly seen. Portrait of General Thomas, small scalloped seal. Distributed fibre imi tated with blue and red ink lines. Treasury No. B3776724.

Act of July 14, 1890. **D 20** Series 1891.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. D. N. Morgan Treasurer

Poor lithographic production, printed on heavy paper, with fibre imitated by ink lines Bears portrait of Thomas and small scalloped seal. Imprint under signatures inclosed between parallel lines touching top and bottom of letters. A second issue contains silk thread.

TENS

Act of July 14, 1890. **B** Series 1890.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Poor; large chocolate spike seal; face has moth-eaten appearance; lathe-work very poor; star on epaulette of Gen. Sheridan four-pointed, should be five.

TENS—Continued

ct of July 14, 1890. Series 1891.
Count Tillman, Register. **A 2** D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit, printed from woodcut plates of crude workmanship. Portrait of eridan. Printed on two pieces paper, between which silk threads are distributed.

ct of July 14, 1890. Series 1891.
Count Tillman, Register. **B** D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic; in portrait of Sheridan right eye and mustache are hardly visible. Color Treasury numbers and small scalloped seal maroon, instead of carmine-red.

ct of July 14, 1890. Series 1891.
S. Rosecrans, Register. **B 2** E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Pen and ink counterfeit; portrait of Sheridan. Most noticeable defect in mustache l chin whiskers, which appear smoothly brushed, while in genuine they are straggling l bushy. Imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," left end face and back, missing; o words "This note is a legal tender," etc., etc., in centre panel back; in their stead an X; small scalloped carmine-red seal.

ct of July 14, 1890. Series 1891.
Count Tillman, Register. **C** D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit; photographic; portrait of Sheridan; no attempt to color Treasury nbers, seal or back.

ct of July 14, 1890. Series 1891.
Count Tillman, Register. **C** D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Apparently printed from photo-etched plate, on two pieces of paper, between which threads are distributed. So poor, detailed description unnecessary. Small scalloped seal. rtrait of Sheridan.

ct of July 14, 1890. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.
Count Tillman, Register. **C 18** Series 1891.

Good; most noticeable defects in portrait of Sheridan, which does not stand out as genuine; right end of forehead and right cheek in counterfeit a mass of white patches, le in genuine it is dotted lines, called stipple work. Lathe-work in upper left corner, rrounding letter X, very good, also lettering generally on face; lathe-work surrounding re 10, in upper right corner, not so well done, lines appearing broken and indistinct. nted on two pieces of paper, between which miscellaneous silk threads are distributed mitation of fibre.

TWENTIES

t of July 14, 1890. Series 1890.
S. Rosecrans, Register. **A** E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Excellent photographic pen and ink counterfeit. Portrait Chief Justice Marshall ears broader than in genuine. Words "Series of 1890," under Treasury numbers, er right corner, omitted; also imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," left of trait. Small scalloped carmine-red seal, color closely resembles genuine. Parallel threads imitated by creasing and drawing lines over crease lengthwise of note. Notes this issue and series are likely to appear differing in check-letter and seal.

ONE HUNDREDS

t of March 3, 1863. Series 1890.
S. Rosecrans, Register. **A B C D** J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Dangerous photographic pen and ink counterfeit. In portrait of Farragut, nose apers longer and upper lip extends outward, while in genuine latter appears drawn in, ng determined expression. Imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," in border, right , missing. Lathe-work surrounding large 100 poor; color of large spiked chocolate good. Imprint "Bureau Engraving and Printing," bottom centre of note, missing.

Counterfeit Silver Certificates

ONES

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **B 2753** Series 1886. J. N. Huston, Treasur

Has washed appearance. Work on face almost perfect. Numbers are in blac should be blue. Large spiked seal is of purple color. Back is of bluish cast in colo and poorly executed. Portrait of Martha Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **D 1768** Series 1886. James W. Hyatt, Treasure

General appearance fair; color of Treasury numbers good; fine parallel ruling c which Treasury numbers are printed not strictly parallel; bust of Martha Washingto has blurred look, white patches appearing on forehead and right side of face. In note of key in counterfeit is letter T, while in genuine it takes the shape of T. Word "Treasurer of the United States" under signature of James W. Hyatt, badly and irregu larly printed. Entire face lighter than genuine. Back is excellent. Counterfeit shorter than genuine, and has no parallel silk threads. Small round red seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **A 16** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasure

Fair photo-etched plate bust of Martha Washington, has blurred look. Treasur numbers of good color, but heavier-faced than genuine. Small scalloped carmine re seal good both in color and design. Back has blurred appearance and is a darker gree than genuine. This counterfeit is printed on distributed fibre paper, but of a poor quality

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **D** Series 1891. E. H. Nebeker, Treasure

Poor; portrait of Martha Washington, also entire face of note, has blurred appear ance. Bears scalloped seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. B. K. Bruce, Register. **C 34 D** Series 1896. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer

Poor counterfeit. Small red seal. Treasury number, also seal, blurs when rubbed Black printing on face very black; all fine lines lost in printing; no silk fibre. *A second issue bears check-letter* D 89, *and the Treasury number will not blur when rubbed.* Por trait of Martha Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. **C** Series 1899. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer

Poor etched counterfeit, printed on good paper, but does not contain distributed fibre Numbering of note poor. Back of note printed upside down. Eagle and small portrait of Lincoln and Grant.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. **C** Series 1899. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer

Note from rough photo-etched plates, and on paper of two thin sheets with ink lines on inside of sheets to imitate threads. Stars over eagle blurred. All lathe-work and portraits indistinct. Back of note dirty green; lathe-work very rough. Eagle and small portraits of Lincoln and Grant.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. **D 1601 C 1661** Series 1899. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer

A poor counterfeit. American eagle and small portraits of Lincoln and Grant indis tinct and blurred. The figure "1" and scalloped seal in blue closely resemble soiled genu ine notes. Printed on two pieces of paper, with fibre closely imitated with ink scratches Right end of note bears check-letter C, left end the check-letter resembles a D upside down.

TWOS

(No check letter.)

Poor; printed from wood-cut; no resemblance to any issue of silver certificates. Has spread eagle on right end, face, and two Indians on left end, one standing, other kneeling. Has square green back, with word "Silver" in white capitals in centre. Very crude; no person should be deceived.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **A 1865** Series 1886. C. N. Jordan, Treasurer.

Fair; Treasury numbers fairly printed and good color. On upper right the fine parallel ruling lines, where Treasury numbers are printed, are omitted. Portrait of Gen. Hancock coarse. Small seal is pink and paper has a harsh feeling. Note is longer than the genuine.

TWOS—Continued

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **B 1863** Series 1886. James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

Has large round spiked seal, but bright brick red, instead of dark red. Most noticeable defects in portrait of Gen. Hancock; no cross lines in left breast of coat in counterfeit, all lines being parallel. Color of Treasury numbers very dark blue, instead of ultramarine blue in genuine. Figures in numbers vary in size, some larger and others smaller than in genuine. Geometrical lathe-work surrounding large figure 2 in upper right corner well executed. No attempt made to imitate silk threads running lengthwise; some, however, are heavily creased in imitation of silk threads. A second issue of this counterfeit differs only in that it has large chocolate-colored spiked seal, and some notes have the silk threads imitated by red and blue lines.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **C 1857** Series 1886. James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

General appearance very bad; vignette of Gen. Hancock is exceptionally poor, background scratchy. In counter, upper right corner of face, containing figure "2" geometric lathe-work not discernible, while in genuine it is very distinct. Check letter "C," next to vignette of Hancock, indistinct, and is omitted altogether on the right end of note. Lathe-work on back very poor. Words "Bureau of Engraving and Printing," in small panel, lower centre of back, can hardly be deciphered. Small round red seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **C 1858** Series 1886. C. N. Jordan, Treasurer.

Dangerous; Treasury numbers clear cut and closely resemble genuine; figures, however, not as heavy as on genuine. Portrait of Gen. Hancock well engraved, also geometrical lathe-work and parellel ruling. In upper left and lower right corner in figure 2 of genuine is engraved in three places word "TWO." A good microscope shows that in ball of 2 letters "OWT" are engraved, but this defect would not be discovered except with powerful glass. Has small round carmine seal. Silk threads running lengthwise of all genuine silver certificates missing, but notes are heavily creased to imitate them. A second issue has appeared with silk threads actually running through paper.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **D** Series 1886. J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Poor; photographic; large spiked chocolate seal; creased to imitate parallel silk threads. Portrait of Hancock.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **D 2235** Series 1886. James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

Very dangerous; check letter B, plate number 2235; Treasury numbers clear cut and closely resemble genuine. Portrait of Gen. Hancock well engraved, but hair and mustache do not appear brushed as smooth as in genuine; star on right shoulder imperfect. Color of large spiked seal good, but a shade lighter than genuine. In upper left and lower right corner in figure 2 of genuine word "TWO" is engraved in three places. A good microscope shows that in ball of the 2 on counterfeit the letters "OWT" are engraved, but this defect is revealed only by a strong glass. In word "United," in "Treasurer of the United States," under signature of James W. Hyatt, "i" and "t" extend a little below other letters. Top of upper loop of "J" in "James W. Hyatt" is directly under letter "D" in "D. C." in counterfeit; while in genuine it comes between "D" and "C." This point, however, does not apply to counterfeit on B1863 and C1857, also bearing signature of James W. Hyatt. The silk fibre imitated by drawing fine blue lines through the body. Back is exceedingly well executed. A second issue has appeared with two parallel silk threads actually in the paper.

A third issue has appeared with error of word Two, mentioned above, corrected.

A fourth issue has appeared, differing from previous three issues only in that it has small carmine red seal.

A fifth issue has appeared, differing from previous four issues only in that it has large spiked chocolate colored seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **B 14** Series 1891. E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Dangerous; portrait of William Windom almost perfect, eyes appear to have a staring look, especially right eye; upper lip appears a little swollen, changing expression of mouth. Color of Treasury numbers and small scalloped seal excellent. These counterfeits all bear seven figures in Treasury number, first three being E414, other four figures differing on each note. Contains distributed silk fibre, thicker and darker red and blue than in genuine. Paper not as good as genuine. Later issues have first three figures also changed.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **C 13** Series 1891. E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Wood-cut production. Portrait of William Windom, coarsely engraved. Cheeks appear sunken and chin out of proportion. Name of Rosecrans spelled "Roscerans." Register begins with B; Treasurer spelled "Treasurero;" numerous errors appear on back. Small scalloped seal, brick red, instead of carmine red.

TWOS—Continued

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

C 19

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Dangerous. Most distinguishing defect absence of pronounced white circles around pupils of eyes in portrait of William Windom. Roll of lapel of coat left of portrait less clearly depicted than in genuine. Treasury numbers are a trifle brighter in color than in genuine, but figures are not in line, while figure 8 in number "15823091" is much smaller than others. Seal is decided pink instead of bright carmine, blurred in appearance. The shading around head in Windom portrait heavier, and very heavy shading occurs over eyes and under nose and chin. Paper of excellent quality, has silk fibre, but thread appears slightly coarser and red silk darker than in the genuine. Back almost perfect, but geometrical work somewhat blurred, in star around small "2" under large "2" on right, four half round shadings making points are scarcely perceptible in counterfeit, while very prominent in genuine.

Counterfeits bearing other Treasury numbers than above mentioned are in circulation, numbers being almost perfect and equal in size. Seal also closely resembles genuine in color.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J Fount Tillman, Register.

C 41

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photo-wood engraving. Portrait of Windom lacks life-like expression. Lathe-work on both face and back poor. Color of Treasury numbers good. Back much lighter green than genuine. Small scalloped carmine red seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B

Series 1896.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair counterfeit. Has a blurred appearance. Numbering poor. Printed on two pieces of paper, with silk fibre between. Portraits of Fuller and Morse on back of note indistinct. Allegorical vignette on front.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

B 27 C 29

Series 1896.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit. Face of note has blurred and scratchy appearance. Treasury number light blue. Paper poor quality and no attempt to imitate silk fibre. Allegorical vignette on front.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

D

Series 1896.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Printed from etched plates crudely executed. Small round seal. Back is blue instead of green, paper poor, no attempt to imitate silk fibre. Allegorical vignette on front.

A second issue has back printed in green.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 240

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poorly zinc-etched counterfeit. Small portrait of Washington. Printed on two pieces of paper, with ink lines in imitation of silk fibre.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 478

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit, bearing Treasury number 81,436,281. Paper flimsy, and fibre imitated by ink scratches. Seal, numbers and large numeral not colored. Portrait of Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

A 568

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit on two pieces of paper with silk threads distributed. Bears No. 93525370. Portrait of Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor photograph. Blue color of seal and numeral 2, left end of note, poorly applied. Back of note very crude. Portrait of Washington.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C 117

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A deceptive counterfeit, printed on two pieces of paper, with distributed silk fibre, which, however, is thin and twice length of that in genuine. Bears small portrait of Washington. Small lettering on face of note poorly done. Back of note word "Public" is spelled "Purlic."

A second issue of the counterfeit has appeared printed on fibre paper, also a third issue with check letter changed to D174, *paper thin, containing silk fibre.*

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. W. Lyons, Register.

C 177

Series 1899.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Fair counterfeit. Portrait of Washington poor. Blue color of seal, Treasury number and large 2 left end of note closely represents the genuine. Paper very thick, with fibres between. On back of note many words are misspelled.

FIVES

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. — Series 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. — **A 2023** — James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

General appearance excellent, color of Treasury numbers and small red round seal good; notch of key in seal is simply a perpendicular line, while in genuine takes the shape of T. Portrait of General Grant, in oval frame, has a scratchy, soiled look—two white patches appear on lower lip, near left corner of mouth; otherwise, engraving and printing very fair. Paper lighter than genuine, and has no parallel silk threads.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. — Series 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. — **A 2733 C 2733 C 3265 C 2736** — J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Poor. Vignette of General Grant looks pock-marked. Color of large chocolate spiked seal much darger than genuine. Numbering poor and line work in the number panel is broken. Notes with other plate numbers in circulation, no doubt.

Counterfeits also in circulation with name of E. H. Nebeker substituted for J. N. Huston.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. — Series 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. — **B 13** — E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Good. Small scalloped seal, excellent both in color and execution. Color Treasury numbers also good, but figures irregular. Portrait of General Grant poor, moth-eaten appearance.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. — Series 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. — **C** — J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

Fair. Portrait of General Grant poor. Color of Treasury numbers fair. Parallel lines in panel on upper right hand corner containing Treasury number are in choppy waves; in genuine have an almost imperceptible curve. No silk threads running through the note, but imitated by creasing.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. — Series 1886.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. — **D 2011** — James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

Fair; numbering good. Portrait of General Grant lacks life-like expression. Stud on shirt front missing. Check letters D in genuine have ending in a scroll crossing perpendicular line, but in counterfeit termination is small loop outside of line. On medallion on back in word "Pluribus," "i" missing. Fibre paper not imitated. Small round red seal.

Act of Aug. 4 1886. — Series 1891.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. — E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Very poor; printed from woodcut. Portrait of Grant no likeness. Imprints "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" under signatures omitted. Numerous errors appear. Small scalloped carmine seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. — Series 1891.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. — **A** — D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor photographic production. No attempt made to color numbers, seal or back. Portrait of Grant. Small scalloped seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. — Series 1891.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. — **A 14 D 15** — E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

The counterfeits are produced by photo-lithography. Portrait of Grant poor.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. — Series 1891.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. — **A 59** — D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair, but portrait of Grant very poor. Lathe work much broken. Small scalloped seal, reddish brown instead of carmine. Two pieces of good paper, between which are coarse silk threads.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. — Series 1891.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. — **B** — E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Fair. New design back, small carmine seal. Portrait of General Grant poor. Treasury numbers irregular in size and heavier than genuine.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. — Series 1891.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. — **B** — D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor. Printed from woodcut. Portrait of Grant unlike him. Small lettering in border omitted. "Dollars" in border left end back spelled "DDLLARS."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. — Series 1891.
J. Fount Tillman, Register. — **B** — D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Printed from etched plate; portrait of Grant, lathe-work and small lettering very poor. Paper of poor quality, but contains distributed fibre.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. — Series 1891.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register. — **B 7** — E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor. Portrait of Grant very poor. Shirt bosom plain front, while in genuine it is an open front. Treasury numbers heavier faced than genuine and almost black in color,

FIVES—Continued

instead of ultramarine blue. Color and workmanship of small round carmine seal excellent. Has distributed silk fibre.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **C** Series 1891. E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit; printed from woodcut. Portrait of Grant poor. Words "Act of August 4, 1886," "Series of 1891," "Register of the Treasury," and "Treasurer of the United States," under signatures, omitted. Scalloped carmine seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **C 5** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit, produced by lithography. Portrait of Grant very unlike genuine. Small scalloped carmine red seal.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **C 8** Series 1891. E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Fair. Portrait of Grant poor, nose broad and flat. Color of small scalloped seal excellent. Paper fair, imitation of new distinctive distributed fibre paper, fibre imitated in blue and red ink by pen. New design back, poorly executed.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **D** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good. Seal and lettering on face and back well executed. Treasury numbers too small and poorly formed, but of good color. Portrait of Grant does not stand out as in genuine, but appears flat. Paper good quality; silk threads imitated by red ink lines.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **D 57** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair. Portrait of Grant lacks life-like appearance; appears as if right side of face was a mass of scars. Small scalloped seal brownish red instead of carmine red. Distributed fibre missing.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. B. K. Bruce, Register. **A** Series 1896. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Photo-lithographic. Bears small red seal, poorly colored. Winged figure of woman, "America," standing upon globe, has crude appearance. Back of note has washed appearance. Paper poor, with fibre imitated by blue ink scratches.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **B** Series 1896. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good; new design; photo-lithographic production; printed on two pieces of paper with distributed silk fibre between. Most obvious defect is blurred appearance, particularly winged figure of "America," standing upon a globe, holding aloft electric lamp, fed by a ribbon floating in graceful curves to a bursting thunder cloud. In counterfeit part of electric lamp only seen, while in genuine whole lamp visible. Seal is a maroon red instead of carmine. Back is a much lighter shade green than genuine, and lathe-work poorly imitated.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. B. K. Bruce, Register. **B 30** Series 1896. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Fairly deceptive note, printed on two pieces of paper, with silk thread between. Face of note has a blurred and flat appearance. Above description also applies to this note.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **C** Series 1896. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic production; new design; small round seal; will not deceive ordinary handler of money. Back printed upside down. Front allegorical vignette typifying Electricity.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **C** Series 1896. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair; produced by photography. Treasury No. 9170543. Small scalloped seal. Face grayish brown instead of black; seal tinted red and Treasury number blue; back of note blue gray, colored green, poorly and sparingly applied with brush. Front allegorical vignette typifying Electricity.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **C 22** Series 1896. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good counterfeit; printed on two pieces of very thin paper, pasted together, with silk threads distributed between, but silk too coarse. Numbering of good color, but much too small; most of shading on face is solid black instead made up of parallel ruled lines. Seal is darker red than genuine. Back better work than face. Front allegorical vignette typifying Electricity.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. (Check letter not visible) Series 1899. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Photographic process note, having appearance of washed note. Portrait of Indian chief "Onepapa." Lathe-work flat and broken. Paper fair quality, but does not contain silk fibre.

FIVES—Continued

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. (Check letter missing.) Series 1899.
J. W. Lyons, Register. Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

A deceptive pen and ink counterfeit. No check letter in upper left and lower right face of note. The words, "This certifies that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the" in upper border above "United States," are omitted, also "Silver Certificate" in lower border left and right end of note, also the imprint "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" under signatures of J. W. Lyons and Chas. H. Treat. The blue Treasury number of note will blur when the wet thumb is rubbed over it. On back of note the words "Silver Certificate" in upper border are missing, and on genuine note surrounding the numeral "V" in centre of note are three lines of reading matter giving the status of the note, but on counterfeit only one line, and that illegible. Paper of fair quality, fibre cleverly imitated with pen and ink. Portrait of Indian.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. (Check letter not visible.) Series 1899.
J. W. Lyons, Register. Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is of the Series of 1899, signed J. W. Lyons, Register, and Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer. Plate number undecipherable. Portrait of Onepapa fairly well done. Seal slightly off color, but out of alignment and poorly spaced. "Series of 1899," lower left of note, poor, and the titles under the names of Lyons and Roberts very poorly executed. Lathe work face of note not as good as genuine. Back of note, lathe work poor, but of a good color; paper of a soft texture and thin, with silk fibre imitated by red and blue ink marks.

W. T. Vernon, Register. **A** Series 1899.
Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Check letter very faint in upper left end, missing in lower right end. Two pieces of paper. An attempt to imitate the fibre paper has been made by pen marks. Has appearance of a washed note, made under the photographic process. Lathe work and ruling broken and disconnected.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. **A** Series 1899.
J. W. Lyons, Register. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Photographic counterfeit of poor workmanship. Seal, numbers and numerals crudely colored. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. **A 32 B 20** Series 1899.
J. W. Lyons, Register. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit. Bears portrait Indian "Onepapa." Most noticeable defect is the portrait, which appears much darker than the genuine, and does not stand out nor has the lifelike appearance of genuine. The color of the seal and numeral "V" and the word "FIVE" over the numeral in the counterfeit is a lighter blue than the genuine. The horizontal stroke in the middle of the stop at the end of the Treasury number, in the counterfeit, is an elongated diamond in shape; in the genuine the stroke is shaped like the upper part of an exclamation point placed horizontally. The lathe-work, except in upper right corner, will not stand investigation. Paper is a fair quality, containing distributed silk fibre.

A second issue of this counterfeit has appeared, differing only in that this new issue bears check letter A and plate No. 32.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. **A 161** Series 1899.
J. W. Lyons, Register. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Portrait of Indian head coarse and blotchy. Lathe-work lines, particularly on back of note, broken into small white dots and dashes. Paper has red ink lines for silk fibre. General appearance of note good.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. **A 289 ?** Series 1899.
J. W. Lyons, Register. Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Crude process counterfeit and blurred work. Paper has red and blue ink marks on it. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. **A 289 389** Series 1899.
J. W. Lyons, Register. Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeits on two pieces of paper, with fibres between them. Numbers and seal off color. Lathe-work poor. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. **A 389** Series 1899.
J. W. Lyons, Register. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A zinc-etched production; work poor. Seal and numbering off color. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. Series 18[illegible]
W. T. Vernon, Register. Chas. H. Treat, Tre[illegible]rer.

Photo-mechanical production printed on two pieces of paper, no attempt to imitate the fiber paper. Printing is very heavy and blotchy, lathe work and ruling broken and disconnected. The blue of the "V" and the seal much darker than genuine. The green on back of note is pale, Portrait of Onepapa; Treasury No. D21771369; back plate No. 682.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. **B** Series 1899.
J. W. Lyons, Register. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poor lithographic note on heavy paper. Ink lines for silk threads. Portrait of "Onepapa."

FIVES—Continued

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. **B** Series 1899. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A fair counterfeit, but easily detected owing to errors in spelling. Right end face of note, word "Silver," the letter "v" is omitted, also letter "i" in word "Washington." Left end face of note word "Payable" is spelled "Payalle." Also imprint of titles under signatures are misspelled. Printed on two pieces of paper with silk fibre between. Plate number face of note unknown; back plate No. 375. Portrait of "Onepapa."

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. **B 37** Series 1899. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A photo-etched counterfeit on good paper with ink lines for silk threads. It does not have brilliant looking new inks and paper, but like an old bill has the dull black and colored inks and a yellow-white paper. Blue ink too light. On head-gear of Indian is a mass of small dots, but not like the genuine, fine white feather work there. Under large words "United States" there is not the band of solid black shading with further shading below it, but all is run together and irregular. In lower left corner "Series of 1899" looks larger and too prominent and is far too dark, looking like white letters in a black panel. Back of note has too light a green ink, and all lathe-work there badly broken up.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. **B 48 or 484** Series 1899. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor counterfeit, but having washed appearance, will deceive the careless. Portrait of Indian "Onepapa" poor. Color, numbering and seal good. Paper fair quality, with pen and ink lines in imitation of silk fibre.

J. W. Lyons, Register. **B 102** Series 1899. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Portrait of Onepapa darker than the genuine. The paper contains distributed silk fibre. Color of seal and numeral V and the word FIVE over the numeral in counterfeit is a lighter blue than the genuine. Lathe work and lettering on back broken and irregular.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. **C** Series 1899. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Photographic note on fair paper, but lacking silk fibre. Color Treasury number, also seal, much lighter than genuine. Portrait Indian "Onepapa" good. Back of note very poor.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. **C** Series 1899. Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

A deceptive counterfeit. On two pieces of paper, between which is silk fibre. Seal and Treasury number good both as to color and formation. Back of note has bluish tinge, instead of green, as on genuine. Portrait of Indian.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. **C** Series 1899. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is made from crude photographs printed on two pieces of paper, between which a few long silk threads have been distributed. Colored inks have been roughly applied to the seals, numbers, and backs of the notes. They should not deceive anyone.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. **C 190 or 790** Series 1899. Chas. H. Treat, Register.

Photo-mechanical production, on two pieces of paper, with silk thread distributed between them. Blue seal, Treasury number, and large numeral good. Lathe work on face of note poor, lines being broken. Indian portrait poor. Paper on front has washed-out appearance, but back of note good imitation, as to color, but little attempt has been made to imitate fine lines of lathe and scroll work.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. **C 692** Series 1899. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Dangerous counterfeit and well executed, but on two pieces of paper with silk threads between. Blue seal and large V too light. White oval spaces do not appear in the outer edge of seal. Numbering poorly printed. Counterfeit quarter inch too short and eighth inch too narrow. Portrait of Indian.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. **D** Series 1899. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A very poor counterfeit, bearing Indian head "Onepapa." Lathe-work and small lettering bad. No imitation of fibre.

Legal Tender Acts of 1862 and 1863. W. T. Vernon, Register. **D 64** Series 1899. Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Back plate number shadowy—probably 567; portrait of Onepapa; serial number D15889140. Photo-mechanical production of a deceptive character except as to paper—two pieces pasted together with fibre between—which is stiff. Almost all the fine up-stroke lines in the script lettering on face of note are lost, and in the Indian's feather war bonnet the fine detail of the feathers is wholly missing and there appears simply a blank space between the lower and upper ends of the feathers. General appearance good, back blue-green in tint, and should be instantly detected by anyone familiar with money.

FIVES—Continued

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. **D 209 239** Series 1899. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit, on fair quality paper containing fibre. Lathe-work and lettering very poor. Portrait of Indian.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886. J. W. Lyons, Register. **D 930** Series 1899. Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Portrait of Indian Chief Onepapa; serial number B27140444; a half-tone production which should deceive no one familiar with money. Several thousand of these notes—faces and backs printed separately on thin bond paper—were picked up in the East River, New York City, on September 21, 1907. The plates were found in the box with them.

TENS

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. B. K. Bruce, Register. **A** Series 1880. A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Poor counterfeit; photographic pen and ink process; paper poor, lacks distributed fibre and parallel silk threads in genuine. Large round red seal. Portrait of Morris.

Act of March 31, 1878. B. K. Bruce, Register. **C** Series 1880. A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink counterfeit; not well executed; words "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" missing. Paper thin, yellowish and poor; fibre paper not imitated, and silk threads, which should run lengthwise, missing. Portrait of Robert Morris poor, and his name at lower left corner omitted; numbering fair. Script lettering under United States on back omitted. Large round red seal.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. B. K. Bruce, Register. **C** Series 1880. A. U. Wyman, Treasurer.

Produced by photographic pen and ink process; exceedingly dangerous. Portrait of Robert Morris fair; imprint of his name left of portrait, is omitted. Imprint of "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" is printed on these certificates, same as on genuine; also script lettering under United States on back. Crane's patent fibre paper imitated by drawing red and blue line lengthwise on back with pen. This is liable to deceive, particularly if note is held up to light, face front. Large round red seal.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. G. W. Scofield, Register. **D** Series 1880. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink process; paper very thin and poor; all genuine notes of this date and series are printed on fibre paper (Crane's patent), distinctive features of which are two silk threads running lengthwise through paper; this is imitated by drawing two parallel lines. Payable at Washington, D. C. Large round red seal. Portrait of Robert Morris.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. G. W. Scofield, Register. **D** Series 1880. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink counterfeit; payable at Washington, D. C. Pink characters on note photographed black and colored by hand in imperfect manner, leaving black underneath easily discernible. Trifle shorter than genuine. Large round red seal. Portrait of Robert Morris.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. G. W. Scofield, Register. **D** Series 1880. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Very poor; appearance of being printed from wood-cut; is ¼ inch shorter than genuine. Geometrical lathe-work poor. Paper, two layers of thin tissue, with silk parallel thread between. Word "all" omitted in "And all public dues, and when so received," and on back, space omitted between words "when so," making them one word. Treasury numbers uneven, have not clear-cut appearance of genuine. Large round red seal. Portrait of Robert Morris.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **A** Series 1886. James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

Photo wood engraving, poorly executed. Portrait of Hendricks better than rest of face, but background of portrait represented by dots instead of fine lines. Color of Treasury numbers closely resembles ultramarine blue of genuine; figures not as heavy. Green ink on back much darker than genuine; geometric lathe-work poorly executed. Small round red seal.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. W. S. Rosecrans, Register. **B 721** Series 1886. James W. Hyatt, Treasurer.

Produced by photo pen and ink process. Words "This certifies that there have been deposited in the Treasury," over words "United States," upper centre, omitted. Imprint "Register of the Treasury" under signature of W. S. Rosecrans, and imprint "Treasurer of the United States," under signature of James W. Hyatt, also missing. Portrait of Hendricks well executed. Color of Treasury numbers and large red spiked seal fair. Silk fibre imitated by drawing fine blue lines and by creasing note over lines.

TENS—Continued

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
W. S. Rosecrans, Register.

A

Series 1891.
E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer.

Poor; imprint of Bureau of Engraving and Printing omitted from panel over Treasury number, lower left corner, face. Word "Register" spelled Regist. Color of Treasury numbers faded blue, almost green; numbers too heavy. Back very poor, both in color and workmanship. Distinctive paper of genuine not imitated. Small scalloped carmine seal. Portrait of Hendricks.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

A 16

Series 1891.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Poor photographic counterfeit. Portrait of Hendricks. Seal a brick-red instead of carmine. Coloring done with brush and pencil.

Act of Aug. 4, 1886.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A 17

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photo well executed; seal and numbers colored. Back of note a blue print. Portrait of Hendricks.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A 72

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

This counterfeit will pass the ordinary handler of money. The most noticeable defect is the silver-gray color of the black ink, while the genuine is a jet-black ink. Also the seal on counterfeit is a lighter red than the genuine. The words "Bureau Engraving and Printing" above Treasury number lower left end of note, are missing. The comma after "Washington" and the period between "D" and "C" in "Washington, D. C.," under portrait, are missing. The face of Hendricks on counterfeit is not as full as that on genuine note, and the nose appears larger. The Treasury number on counterfeit is excellent color, but the figures not quite so heavy. Counterfeit is printed on two pieces of paper with silk thread between.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

A D

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic. Back and face printed in light brown; genuine, black on face and green on back. Portrait of Hendricks.

Second counterfeit, check letter A on back is blue print, colored green with brush, poorly done.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit. Portrait of Hendricks. Small scalloped seal. The words "Bureau of Engraving and Printing," above Treasury number, lower left end of note, are missing. In border, right end of note, in inscription "Act of February 28, 1878," the "7" in "1878" is reversed. Color and formation Treasury numbers very good. Contains distributed silk fibre.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
B. K. Bruce, Register.

B 14

Series 1891.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This note is apparently a lithograph, printed on two sheets of tissue paper, between which very coarse red and blue silk fibre has been distributed. The lathe-work in counters on face is crudely executed; lettering in border so blurred as to be illegible; color of ink is reddish brown instead of black; seal is of bright brick red instead of carmine. The back of the note is more deceptive than the face. The number of the back plate is 36. Line "Bureau Engraving and Printing" is so blurred as to be illegible, and all of the ornamental work is so blurred that detail is lost. Portrait of Hendricks.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B 58

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic counterfeit. Portrait of Hendricks. Seal a salmon color, instead of carmine. Treasury numbers printed black and recolored blue. Lathe-work very poor.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B 74 B 14

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A dangerous counterfeit. Portrait of Hendricks well engraved. Distributed fibre imitated with red and blue lines in some counterfeits, in others silk thread has been placed between the front and back, the counterfeit being printed on two pieces of paper. The seal is well engraved, but a darker red instead of carmine. Figure in Treasury number very good, but parallel ruling underneath broken and indistinct. Lathe-work surrounding "10," also "X" in upper corner very poorly executed. The paper, a soft fibrous tissue, will not stand rubbing.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878.
J. Fount Tillman, Register.

B C D

Series 1891.
D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good photographic counterfeit. Portraits of Hendricks and small scalloped carmine-red seal. Gray background of photography, especially seal, shows through red color applied with brush. Distributed fibre imitated by pen and ink lines.

TENS—Continued.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **C 47** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Good; printed on two pieces of paper, with distributed silk threads between. Portrait of Hendricks does not stand out in bold relief. Right eye of Hendricks hardly visible. Imprint under signatures blurred and crowded. Shading of letters on face of note heavier than on genuine. Small scalloped seal and entire back excellent.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **D** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Poor; printed from woodcut. Portrait of Hendricks unnatural. Treasury number 9850129.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **D** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Lithographic production, liable to deceive the unwary. Portrait of Hendricks has not life-like expression of genuine. Seal, while good, is pale, and Treasury numbers are blurred. Printed on fair quality of paper and contains silk fibre.

Lithographic stone from which above counterfeit was printed was captured, with large quantity of counterfeit notes, all numbered E17,924,635.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **D 3** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Fair. In portrait of Hendricks expression of mouth surly; under lip very thick and protruding; in genuine expression kindly. Treasury numbers a maroon instead of ultramarine blue. Small scalloped carmine seal, excellent in color and formation. Lathe-work on face and back, while good. does not resemble perfect continuous network of lines in genuine. Imprint "Register of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" under signatures poor, letters crowded together. Printed on two pieces of paper, of good quality, pasted together, with distributed silk fibre between.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **D 21** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit, on paper of fair quality. Portrait of Hendricks. Seal decided pink instead of carmine. Green ink on back darker than genuine.

TWENTIES

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. G. W. Scofield, Register. **A B D** Series 1880. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink counterfeit, payable at Washington, D. C., No. B675114. General appearance of note poor. Paper thin and poor. Portrait of Decatur.

Another counterfeit of this series has signatures B. K. Bruce, Register, and Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. Word "Register" in "Register of the Treasury," under name "B. K. Bruce," is "Regisier," and letters in word "Treasurer" only partly formed. In "Treasurer of the United States," under Jas. Gilfillan's name, word "Treasurer" is "Troosurer," and letters in "United States" imperfectly formed. On back, lower portion, word "Engraved" is "Engroved," and rest of sentence misspelled, with imperfect lettering on upper portion of back.

Another counterfeit of this series has signature B. K. Bruce, Register, and A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Parallel silk thread imitated by ink lines. Large round red seal.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. G. W. Scofield, Register. **B** Series 1880. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is a production of the camera, the work being shallow and the black off-color. The large seal and XX's in colors are then surface printed. All numbers believed to be B2774258X. Portrait of Decatur.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. G. W. Scofield, Register. **C** Series 1880. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Photographic pen and ink counterfeit, payable at Washington, D. C. Not good counterfeit. Large round red seal. Portrait of Decatur.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. B. K. Bruce, Register. **C** Series 1880. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

These counterfeits are an eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine. Paper thick, greasy and stiff; has neither distributed fibre nor parallel silk threads. In panel to left letters "R," "T" and "F" in word "Certificate" are wrong side up. On back "taxes" spelled "tares," and "engraved" is "engravod." Color of seal is brick red; should verge on brown. On all counterfeits seen, only two sets of Treasury numbers have been used, B1467X and B1487415X. Portrait of Decatur.

TWENTIES—Continued

G. W. Scofield, Register. **D** Series 1880. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.

Paper thin and poor quality; silk thread lengthwise of note missing; series omitted. Upper half of back very blue, as if note had been wet and color had run; lower half white, with yellowish tinge. Ink not bright as on genuine. Large round red seal. Portrait of Manning.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **A** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A very poor zinc etching; work crude. Paper good, but blue ink lines for silk fibre. Portrait of Manning.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **A 27** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Photographic. Detected by gray background of photography. Portrait of Daniel Manning. Treasury No. E6621705.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **B** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Well executed and liable to deceive. Portrait of Manning. Hair top of head and background blend in one, while in genuine they are readily distinguished. Nose appears sharp and pointed, instead of round and broad at end. Figures in Treasury number heavier than genuine, and color a lighter shade blue. Back closely resembles genuine. Distributed silk fibre imitated by red and blue ink lines on back.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **B** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A very poor counterfeit. Portrait of Manning. Small scalloped seal. On two pieces of paper, with silk fibre between. Note bears little resemblance to genuine.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **B 6** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Dangerous counterfeit. Portrait of Manning good, but the left side of face presses against the background. Red and blue fibres imitated by pen and ink lines. Treasury numbers good. Small scalloped seal lighter shade red than the genuine.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **C** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

Well executed. Portrait of Daniel Manning. A white line separating left side face from background portrait gives it appearance of being sunk in background instead of standing out in bold relief. Has large eight-scallop seal instead of small twelve-scallop seal. Printed on good paper and contains distributed silk fibre.

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **C 5** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit. Portrait of Manning appears flat, and ends of mustache not curled, as in genuine. Paper good quality, containing silk fibre.

ONE HUNDREDS

Act of Feb. 28, 1878. J. Fount Tillman, Register. **D 1** Series 1891. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

A very dangerous counterfeit. Most noticeable defect is in portrait. In genuine, Monroe represented as having pronounced cheek bones, one on left side of face being particularly prominent, while in counterfeit left cheek bone is missing, making face appear narrower than in genuine, and giving counterfeit different expression. In genuine right ear plainly parts hair, which is brushed upward in front and back of ear, while in counterfeit hair hides top of ear, and is not brushed upward. In name "James" under portrait letters "J" and "A" are not uniform with rest of letters, and bottom of "J" has more of upward loop than in genuine. Geometric lathe-work, lettering, numbering and parallel ruling in panel in which Treasury numbers appear are almost equal to genuine, but a critical examination will show parallel lines to be somewhat broken, particularly in lower left border. Treasury numbers are almost perfect, both in color and formation, but the figure 5 in the Treasury number is different, the space within lower loop being oblong, up and down, instead of being round, and space below top line of 5 is too narrow. One of the best points is the top button of waistcoat; this counterfeit top button has lines on it up and down only, and they show well and distinct, while genuine top button alone is cross lined (lines up and down and crosswise also), but these lines are delicate, and by wear, bad printing, dirt, etc., they may thus be wanting or overlooked. Geometrical lathe-work and lettering on back of note to the naked eye appears as good as genuine. Back plate No. 2.

Counterfeit Gold Certificates

TENS

Act of July 12, 1882. — Series 1907.
W. T. Vernon, Register. — **D** — Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer.

Face plate number 7. Portrait of Hillegas. Photo-mechanical production on two pieces of paper with distributed red and blue silk fibre, much finer and more hair-like than genuine. Color of seal, denominational "X" and back are all darker than genuine. Portrait of Hillegas is poorly executed. In upper-border design on face of genuine, under line "This certifies there have been deposited in the Treasury of the" there is an ornamental arc finished at each end by a scroll. In genuine this arc is about 1-16th of an inch wide, is marked by a series of distinct and regular perpendicular lines. In counterfeit this arc looks as if it had been executed with a pen, is blurred and scratched, and individuality of perpendicular lines almost disappears. General effect of back, aside from the darker color, is better than face, but close inspection discloses work so inferior that it cannot be mistaken as a genuine production.

TWENTIES

Act of July 12, 1882. — Series 1882.
B. K. Bruce, Register. — **A** — James Gilfilllan, Treasurer.

Dangerous, for apart from the counters containing figures 20 on face, and portrait of Garfield there is little of the gray of photograph about it. Seal is small and scalloped, having reddish tinge, apparently applied with brush. Numbering is very pronounced and heavier than genuine. Note is one-half inch shorter and one-eighth narrower than genuine. Has two parallel silk threads running through it. Tint on back is light brown instead of orange. Persons handling gold notes must not forget that in this counterfeit they are left to determine its character by its tints rather than by lines in engraving, since it is a photograph of genuine work.

Act of July 12, 1882. — Series 1882.
J. W. Lyons, Register. — **A 51** — Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A poor photographic counterfeit, crudely executed, with coloring applied to seal and numbers. Portrait of Garfield.

Act of July 12, 1882. — Series 1882.
J. W. Lyons, Register. — **C** — Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

This counterfeit is an untinted photograph, and should not deceive the careful handler of money. Portrait of Garfield fair. Treasury No. C2952835.

A second issue bears Treasury No. 588,572, but the red and yellow is poorly applied, and contains distributed silk thread.

Act of July 12, 1882. — Series of 1906.
W. H. Vernon, Register. — **B** — Charles H. Treat, Treasurer.

Photo-etched counterfeit, on two pieces of paper between which silk threads have been distributed. Portrait of Washington fairly good. The XX, seal and numbers, more of a lemon color than orange. Lathe work on face of note poor. The words "Act of July 12, 1882," face of note over check letter B, heavy and irregular. The titles Register of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States, under Vernon's and Treat's names, are broken and indistinct. Back of note fair color, but no attempt has been made to imitate the lathe work or other fine details.

Act of July 12, 1882. — Series 1906.
J. W. Lyons, Register. — **D** — Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

Crude photographs, with colored inks and water colors roughly applied to the seals, numbers and backs. Fine silk threads distributed between the two thin pieces of paper upon which they are printed.

ONE HUNDREDS

Act of July 12, 1882. — Department Series.
J. W. Lyons, Register. — **B 5** — Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer.

A good counterfeit. Bears the Treasury numbers C42436̄3 and C324369, and no doubt bear other numbers. The color of these numbers is good, but not the bright ultramarine-blue as the genuine. The portrait of Benton does not stand out in bold relief and life-likeness as does the genuine. The lathe-work surrounding the denomination 100 in upper right of note is flat, broken and has blurred appearance. Lettering on note good, except imprint under signatures of Lyons and Roberts, which is poor. The color of the word "GOLD" on face of note is unlike that on genuine, and the color of the back, instead of the bronze-yellow on the genuine, the counterfeit is a light salmon color. The counterfeit has the silk distributed fibre imitated cleverly with pen and ink scratches, and by holding note between the light and the eyes the absence of silk fibre will be noted. On genuine in script line at top of note in the word "deposited" the "i" is distinctly dotted, in counterfeit it is not.

☞ *While we speak of the color of the yellow (gold) ink on the gold certificates, being off color, etc., it is a fact that the Government so far has been unable to procure an ink that will stand climatic changes, etc.*

Counterfeits of Interest-Bearing Notes and Bonds

$10 Compound Interest Treasury Note. Letter C. Act of June 30, 1864—October 15th 1864. Signed S. B. Colby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Number 198380. Photo graph of the brownish color of old fading photographie work. Figure of woman. Vignett of Chase.

$50 Compound Interest Treasury Note. Series 1864. Letter C. Date July 15, 186 Act June 30, 1864. Signed L. E. Chittenden, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Th portrait and vignette of Hamilton a poor quality of work, and the numbers also ar poorly done. Plates captured in July, 1866.

$50 Compound Interest Treasury Note. Cheek-letter D. Date, December, 1864. Ac June 30, 1864. Signed S. B. Colby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. A poo counterfeit. Portrait of Hamilton.

$50 Compound Interest Treasury Note. Series 1865. Letter D. Date May 15, 186 Aet June '30, 1864. Plates captured July, 1866.

$50 Series 1865. Letter C. Date July 15, 1865. Aet March 3, 1865. Signed S. B. Colb Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Eagle vignette. Interest 7-30, and notes con vertible after three years into 5-20 bonds. Plates captured in April, 1866.

$100 The words "Compound Interest Treasury Note" appear lengthwise of face o note and printed in big gold letters. The note is Series 1865; eheek-letter B; date Ma 15, 1865; aet June 30, 1864; payable three years from date; and signed S. B. Colby Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. The portrait of Washington and the vignette o the left end of note are both good work, the counterfeit plate having been engraved b Charles H. Smith, as he eonfessed, while the baek of note is a genuine impression o from an electrotype plate taken from a stolen impression of the genuine plate. The re numbers, however, are off color, and the figures uneven; and the large "U" in "Unite States" quite touehes the outside line of the medallion in the upper left eorner of the face of note; and the last "S" in "States" is distant not 1-16 of an inch from the outside line of the right corner medallion, while in genuine it is about 1-8 of an ineh.

$1000 United States Coupon Bonds. Series of 1861. Aets of July 17, 1861, and August 5, 1861. Mature June 30, 1881 (Sixes of 1881). Portrait of Chase. Exceedingly dangerous counterfeits. Those seen bear only eoupons maturing January 1, 1881. On counterfeit, in the $1000 counter, on nine seetions, on each side of portrait of Chase, in the seetion to the left of the lower half of "1" in "1000," the letter "S" in "State" is entire, while on genuine only the upper half of the "S" is seen. The hair line around portrait on eounterfeit shows a break of 1-16 of an ineh, but the genuine does not, it is to the right of letter "S" in "Register's." Counterfeit differs from genuine in the mitering of the four eorners of the green border. In title "United States of Ameriea" in the ruled shade on left side of bottom spur of letter "U" on eounterfeit are seven very short lines forming very slight shade under that part of the letter—on genuine are ten lines, each about 1-16 of an inch long and forming a shade of same width as that at the bottom of the letter. Engraved signature at lower right hand of eounterfeit and printed in grayish eolored ink, is traced over with pen and ink—signature on genuine is written.

$1000 7-30 Bonds. Letter B. Dated June 15, 1865. Act of Mareh 3, 1865. Signed S. B. Colby, Register, and F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Very dangerous eounterfeits. Bonds matured and interest ceased. The Treasury Department redeemed many of them from Jay Cooke & Co. before the bonds were discovered to be counterfeit. The Department redeemed $90,000 of the bogus bonds. Charles H. Smith stated that he engraved the plates.

$1000 5-20 Coupon Bonds of 1862. Consols of 1867. Fourth series; aet February 25, 1862; date May 1, 1862. One of the best specimens of counterfeit work that was ever made. It is believed that no printing was ever done from the plates. They were not quite completed when captured on November 21, 1867.

The Different Methods of Counterfeiting Coin

Coins of all kinds and denominations have been counterfeited. The most dangerous counterfeits are those struck from a die, and are usually imitations of gold coins. Molds of various kinds are extensively used in counterfeiting, but counterfeits so made are much inferior to those made with a die. They have a fine appearance, lettering and milling being sharp and clear, and the ring usually good, in some instances almost perfect fac similes of genuine. They are usually a trifle short weight, however, and the edges or reeding not so sharp and clear as in genuine. Many of these coins are full weight. In counterfeits made from a mold, lettering, milling and reeding are usually poor, weight very defective, the coins lack the sharp and clear-cut appearance of genuine coin. Most counterfeit silver coins in circulation are made from molds, as it is an inexpensive form of counterfeiting. Some fair specimens have been produced in this way, but usually they are much lighter than the genuine, and if of required weight, differ in diameter or thickness.

Various metals are used by counterfeiters, principally platinum, silver, copper, brass, antimony, aluminum, zinc, type metal, lead and their numerous compositions.

Among the most dangerous counterfeits of gold coin are those of a composition of gold, silver and copper. They are a low grade gold, and the acid test shows they lack the fineness of standard gold used by the U. S. mint, which is 900 fine, or 21.19 carats. These counterfeits average from 400 to 800 fine. Platinum counterfeits are dangerous, as the metal used gives required weight, and they are heavily gold-plated. When they have been in circulation for a time the plating wears off, especially on the edges.

The most dangerous counterfeit of silver coin is made of a composition of antimony and lead, the former metal predominating. These counterfeits are of the dollar, have a fine appearance, are heavily silver-plated, with fair ring; some are only slightly below the standard weight. Some pieces among the smaller coins are made of brass, struck from a die, and when heavily plated are fair imitations. They lack required weight, except in a few instances. Counterfeits of type metal, lead and other compositions are much lighter than genuine, those having required weight are much too thick.

Genuine coins of all kinds, for the sake of gain, are tampered with in various ways. These operations are confined almost exclusively to gold coins, which are sweated, plugged and filled.

Sweating is removing a portion of the gold from surface of coin. The process does not interfere with the ring, and as portion removed is generally slight, the coin is left with a very fair appearance, weight only being defective. The principal methods of sweating are the acid bath, filing the edges or reeding, the operator finding a profit in the small quantities of gold removed from numerous pieces. The average reduction in value of coins subjected to these processes is from 1-20 to 1-10.

Plugging is done by boring holes in the coin, extracting the gold, and filling cavity with a cheaper material. The larger coins—double eagles and eagles ($20 and $10 pieces)—are used for this purpose. Holes are bored into the coin from the edge or reeding, the gold extracted and cavity filled with a base metal. The small surface of the plugging material, where it shows on the edge of the coin, is covered with gold and reeding retouched with a file or machine. The average loss in value to coins treated in this way is from one-eighth to one-sixth. Coins of this kind are very dangerous, as they are perfect in appearance, the edges only having been tampered with.

Filing is most commonly done by sawing the coin through from the edge or reeding, removing the interior portion, and replacing it with a cheap metal. Coins of all denominations, from quarter eagle to double eagle, are subjected to the process. When platinum is used to replace gold extracted, the coin has same weight as genuine. By this process coins lose four-fifths of their value, as the original surfaces are left only of paper thickness. When edges have been covered with gold and reeding restored, the coin has the appearance of being genuine, having correct size and weight, and a fair ring. Sometimes the covering of gold on edges is so thin that filling can be distinctly seen. When other and less costly filling than platinum is used, coins are of light weight and have a bad ring. If of correct weight they are too thick. Another method of filling is sawing the coin partly in two from edge or reeding on one side, leaving a thin and thick portion. The thin side of the coin is turned back and the gold extracted from centre of thicker portion. The cavity is filled with base metal and sides pressed back into original position and soldered or brazed together. It is difficult to give average loss to coins treated in this manner, as hardly any two seen have same amount of gold taken from them.

For detecting counterfeit coin, compare impress, size, weight, ring and general appearance with genuine coin of same period and coinage. The three tests of *weight, diameter and thickness should be applied, for it is almost impossible for the counterfeiter to comply with these three tests without using genuine metal.* Following we give a complete list and a thorough description of the most dangerous counterfeits known to be in existence, with means of their detection.

Counterfeit Gold Coin

DOUBLE EAGLE—$20.

Authorized to be coined by Act of March 3, 1849. Weight of genuine Double Eagle is 516 grains, is 900 fine, and 21.19 carats.

1850.—Weighs 360 grains, fineness gold, 571; silver, 85; copper, 344, and 13.22 carats, value $8.83. Lighter in appearance, and thicker than genuine. Reeding and milling defective.

1851.—Weighs 473 grains, or 43 grains light. Color is bad; reeding and milling defective. Portrait of head of Liberty smaller than genuine. Bears no mint mark. Is struck from a die.

1878.—Fair counterfeit, made of type metal, gold plated. Weight 372 grains, being 144 grains light.

1880.—Composed of type metal, gold plated, and exceedingly light, weighing about 296 grains—220 grains light. Ring defective. Reeding and milling poorly done.

1884.—Has a fair appearance; mint mark S. Color not good; diameter larger than genuine. Milling and reeding fair. Several grains lighter than genuine.

EAGLE—$10.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine Eagle is 258 grains, 900 fine, and 21.19 carats.

1841.—Weighs 236 grains, has O mint mark, and is 22 grains light. Coins struck from this die have fine appearance, main defects in reeding and milling.

1847.—Weighs 252 grains, has O mint mark, exceedingly dangerous, only 6 grains lighter and trifle thicker than genuine; reeding and milling slightly defective.

1849.—Weighs 228 grains, being 30 grains light, composed of gold, silver and copper. Has fair appearance, but is trifle thicker than genuine.

1852.—Composed of gold, copper and brass, weighs 181½ grains, or 76½ grains light. Ring is bad. Reeding and milling defective.

1855.—Composed of platinum; weighs 265 grains, or 7 grains heavier than genuine; has a fine appearance. Ring defective, diameter trifle greater than genuine. As these coins are gilded, or gold plated, slight wear removes plating from edges, and exposes platinum, or white metal underneath. Other coins of this date have been seen, weighing more than above described coin.

1858.—Very dangerous. Composed of platinum, and heavily gold plated. Milling and reeding fairly executed. Diameter, thickness and weight same as genuine. When coin is worn platinum shows distinctly on edges. Ring excellent.

1861.—New counterfeit composed of aluminum, heavily gold plated, weighs 154 grains, or 104 grains light; readily detected by general appearance and extreme lightness.

1865.—Dangerous. New Orleans mint letter O. Gold fineness is 494; weight .44 of an ounce, giving value 4.49. Contains small proportion of silver, alloy being entirely copper. Mint at New Orleans not opened at that date.

1871.—New counterfeit, weighs 186 grains, or 72 grains light, imperfect ring. Milling and reeding poor. Point of arrow in left claw of eagle touches letter "A" in "America," and olive branch touches letter "U" in word "United." Mint letter S touches right claw of eagle.

1875. 1879. 1880. These counterfeits composed of aluminum, heavily gold plated; weigh 145 grains, or 113 grains light. They bear the S mint mark, have good appearance, but are easily detected owing to light weight.

1881. 1883. 1891. 1893. 1899. Composed of gold, copper and brass. Made in a mold. Impression exceedingly poor, particularly of reverse. Weighs 197 grains, or 61 grains light. The reeding and milling very defective.

1882.—Dangerous counterfeit. Composed of gold, silver and brass. Struck from a die. Weighs 192 grains, or 66 grains light. Value about $3.60. Reeding, milling and ring very good.

1882.—Made in a mold of base metal and plated.

1891. 1893. 1895. Composed of brass and heavily gold plated. Weighs 134½ grains, or 123½ grains light. Obverse finely struck. Reeding and milling well executed. Ring good.

1904.—Good counterfeit. Light weight. Off color.

HALF EAGLE—$5.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine Half Eagle 129 grains, 900 fine, 21.19 carats.

1800.—Of old coinage, poor, weighs but 81 grains; genuine of this date weighs 135 grains.

1803.—Same description as the above, weighs but 83 grains, being 52 grains light.

1821.—Larger in diameter, and thicker than genuine. Head of Liberty chin very long; letter "U" in "United States" reversed. 8 grains light, value about one-half.

1838.—Excellent; weight, 125 grains; fineness, 547; trifle thicker than genuine; milling and reeding imperfect; value, $2.70.

1837. 1839. 1843. 844. These counterfeits are made in a mold, and are mainly composed of brass and copper. Obverse and reverse extremely poor. Weight is from 75 to 95 grains, easily detected.

1844.—Very dangerous, made of platinum, heavily gold plated; diameter, thickness and weight same as genuine. Ring excellent. When worn platinum shows through plating, especially on edges.

1844.—Very dangerous. Assay gave following results: One-tenth grain light; specific gravity, 15.9; thickness, about like genuine; fineness gold, 805½; silver, 23; value gold, $4.47, say, $4.50; resists acid tests almost as well as genuine; reeding faulty, but very fair; color very good, a trifle yellowish.

1845.—Good; weighs 113 grains, composed of gold, brass and copper. Specific gravity, 12.80; should be 17.20. Valued, upon being assayed at mint, at $3.30.

1845.—Dangerous; 780 fine, trifle off color, little thicker than genuine. Composed of gold and brass. Upon being assayed value proved to be $4.25.

1847. 1848. Very dangerous; exact size and weight of genuine. Composed of platinum, heavily gold plated. Ring, milling and reeding slightly imperfect.

1851.—Weighs 125 grains, 4 grains light. Composed of gold, silver and copper; thicker than genuine; reeding and milling defective.

1853.—Weighs 121 grains, specific gravity 14, fineness 630. Has brassy appearance, reeding and milling imperfect. Assay value, $3.28.

1855.—Weighs 122 grains, 7 grains light. Imperfect ring; thicker than the genuine.

1855.—In all respects similar to preceding, except it weighs 131 grains.

1856.—Dangerous; weight and thickness almost identical with genuine; diameter trifle greater. Milling and reeding defective.

1857.—Is 450 fine, trifle thicker than genuine; same appearance as coins of 1851, 1855 and 1858. Assay value, $3.28.

1858.—Weighs 115 grains, 14 grains light. Supposed to have been struck from same die as two preceding ones, 1851 and 1855, dates having been changed. Excellent appearance, very good counterfeit, but trifle thicker than genuine.

1860.—Excellent; S mint mark; weighs 125 grains; 790 fine; has coppery appearance; reeding very good; milling defective; value, $4.30.

1861.—Cast in a mold; made in imitation of coinage of Philadelphia mint. Plating thin, weight light, but a well cast piece.

1862. 1869. These are dangerous counterfeits; weight and thickness same as genuine. Coin struck from a die; general appearance excellent. Composed of platinum, heavily gold plated; diameter trifle greater than genuine. When plating is worn, platinum shows distinctly on edges.

1872.—Dangerous; diameter larger than genuine; 850 fine, trifle off color; ring defective, reeding imperfect. Value, $4.43.

1875. 1877. Weighs 122 grains, 7 grains light; composed of gold, silver and copper; fineness, 600. Good appearance; diameter a little larger than genuine; trifle thicker.

1880.—Mainly copper, gold plated; good appearance; thicker than genuine; too light. Yields promptly to acid test.

1881.—Weighs 75 grains; made in a mold. Poor, not likely to deceive.

1881. 1882. One of most dangerous counterfeits of this denomination known to be in existence. Assay of U. S. Mint shows: Fineness in gold, 798; silver, 38; copper, 153; platinum, 11; value, $4.48. Specific gravity, 16; should be 17.20. Weight, 128 7-10 grains, about 3-10 of a grain light, which, allowing for abrasion, was within limits of genuine coin. Stained slightly with acid, thicker than genuine. Evidently struck from die prepared from a drop process, most dangerous of all processes in hands of counterfeiters.

1882.—Made in a mold of base metal and plated.

1885. 1886. Imitation of coinage of Philadelphia mint. Said to have been struck in a die; good appearance, but light weight.

1886.—Fair, very light, weighing about 75 grains; bears S mint mark.

1896.—Fair, made in a mold. Weight about 59 grains. Words "In God we Trust" indistinct.

1898.—Fair, made in a mold. Weight about 75 grains.

1899.—Good. Weighs 74½ grains. Made of Babbitt metal, gold plated.

1900.—Weighs 76 grains. Made in a mold. Not likely to deceive.

THREE-DOLLAR PIECE—$3.

Authorized to be coined, Act of February 21, 1853. Weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, 900. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .25 of a grain. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .001; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1854. Coinage discontinued, Act of September 26, 1890. Total amount coined, $1,619,376.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE THREE-DOLLAR PIECE.

The coinage of three-dollar pieces has been, as may be noted, quite limited, yet this denomination of gold coin has been considerably counterfeited, the false coin being struck in a die from base metal, and so perfectly executed as to be dangerous. In color this counterfeit is a close imitation of standard gold, and a careful comparison of the general appearance and device of the false piece with that of the genuine coin is necessary to detect the difference between them. Genuine three-dollar pieces are sometimes swedged with fraudulent intent between plates of copper until of the diameter of the half eagle, when, the device and general appearance of the pieces being well preserved, they are placed in rolls among half eagles, and, unless detected, pass for five dollars.

QUARTER EAGLE—$2.50.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792, and coinage discontinued by Act of September 26, 1890. Weight of genuine Quarter Eagle, 64.5 grains; fineness, 900, and 21.19 carats.

1843.—Weighs 40 grains and is 24½ grains lighter than the genuine.
1843.—Weighs 43 grains and is 21½ grains light.
1844.—Weighs 41 grains and is 23½ grains light.
1846.—Weighs 48 grains and is 16½ grains light.
1849.—Weighs 45 grains and is 19½ grains light.
1851.—Dangerous, only about 3 grains light.
1852.—Weighs 40 grains, being 24½ grains light.
1852.—Most dangerous counterfeit of this denomination discovered. Contains only 27 cents worth gold; weight and size correct. Cannot be detected by acid test.
1853.—A well-made counterfeit, mostly brass, and heavily gold plated.
1854.—Weighs 33 grains, being 31½ grains light.
1855.—Is 5 grains light.
1856.—Is 26 grains light.
1857.—Is 26 grains light.
1857.—Dangerous. Is exact weight of genuine, but trifle thicker and larger in diameter.
1858. } Composed of brass. Reeding and milling good. Trifle too thick. Lettering fair
1860. } on one side, poor on other.
1861.—Weighs 42 grains, and is 22½ grains light.

All above quarter eagles made in mold, composition mostly brass, and heavily plated. Reeding and milling poor, readily detected by light weight.

1862.—Composed of platinum; weighs 64 grains, exceedingly dangerous. Heavily gold plated, detected only by observing edge of coin, when plating is worn, shows platinum underneath.

DOLLARS—LARGE AND SMALL.

Authorized to be coined by Act of March 3, 1849. Weight of genuine Dollar is 25.8 grains, fineness 900, and 21.19 carats.

1851.—This counterfeit weighs 17 grains.
1852. " " " 14 "
1853. " " " 24 "
1854. " " " 15 "

Above are small size, made in mold, heavily plated, fair appearance.

1856.—This counterfeit weighs 13 grains. }
1857. " " " 14 " |
1858. " " " 18 " } Composed of silver and plated with gold.
1860. " " " 18 " |
1861. " " " 15 " }

These are composed of brass and bronze, large size, well plated, readily detected; also above small size, by light weight and general appearance.

SOUVENIR GOLD DOLLAR.

Authorized by Act of June 28, 1902. Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, 9.00. These two gold dollars—one Jefferson head and one McKinley head—sold for $3 each, and were coined for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition or World's Fair, held at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904. Amount coined in 1902, $75,080; in 1903, $175,178. Total coinage, $250,258.

Authorized by act of April 13, 1904. Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, 900. These gold dollars sold for $2 each, and were coined for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, held at Portland, Ore. Amount coined in 1904, $25,028; in 1905, $35,041. Total coinage, $60,069.

Counterfeit Silver Coin

STANDARD DOLLARS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of standard silver dollar, 412½ grains, 900 fine, first coined in 1794. Number of old dollars were counterfeited, composition generally being of German silver and brass, and heavily plated; milling and reeding poor.

Bland or standard silver dollar first coined in 1878; fineness, 900; weight in grains, 412½. All dates of this coin extensively counterfeited; composition generally used being lead, pewter, type metal and iron. Made in a mold, and over 100 grains lighter than genuine; readily detected owing to slippery feeling.

A number of very dangerous counterfeits of this coin have been seen recently, which were nearly full weight, averaging from 380 to 410 grains. Composed of antimony and lead, former metal predominating, heavily silver plated. Made in mold, fine general appearance, almost perfect imitation of genuine. The dates of this coin range from 1878 to present time. When coin becomes worn by use, base metal shows beneath plating. Ring trifle imperfect. We warn our patrons against this dangerous counterfeit.

HALF DOLLARS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine half dollar of present issue, 192.9 grains; fineness, 900. Weight prior to 1837 was 208 grains; from 1837 to 1853, 206.25 grains; legal tender for ten dollars. Old issues were extensively counterfeited; composition generally used was German silver and brass, heavily plated, had fair appearance. Of the late issue the country has been flooded with counterfeits of various dates. The most dangerous of these have following dates: 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1849, 1857, 1860, 1861, 1871, 1872, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900. These coins are struck from dies, and made from molds. Metals used are brass, lead, pewter and type metal. Most of these coins are lighter than genuine, and have sharp keen ring, as if containing glass; 1841, 1842, 1872, 1876, 1877 are nearly full weight and size, the last mentioned being a trifle thicker than genuine, and composed largely of brass. Have a very fine appearance, but can be readily detected by milling and reeding, and defective lettering of word "Liberty" on shield of Goddess of Liberty.

In counterfeits of 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1899, weight, ring and color are equal to genuine, being made of silver. On back shield on breast of eagle imperfect, also words "E Pluribus Unum," letters being irregular, some very indistinct.

The counterfeit of 1898 has the weight, diameter and thickness of genuine coin. Last syllable in "Pluribus" and final "m" in "Unum" on reverse of coin imperfect. Two dies have been used in stamping the reverse side of these coins, which is proven by examining the position of the stars. On some the star touches the last letter "S" in the word "States," while on others it is some distance from it. On the obverse of coin there appears a dot on the top end of the "1" in date "1898," and the nose of figure has flat appearance. Also the figures in "1898" irregular in one die.

QUARTER DOLLARS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine quarter dollar of present issue is 96.45 grains; fineness 900. Prior to 1837 was 104 grains; from 1837 to 1853, 103.125 grains; legal tender for ten dollars. This coin has been very extensively counterfeited of various dates, the most dangerous of which are 1853, 1854, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1861, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900. Metals generally used, brass, tin, pewter and lead. Made in mold, well plated, calculated to deceive. Reeding and milling usually poor; obverse and reverse not perfect. Counterfeits of this denomination of later date are very inferior, having greasy and slippery feeling, easily detected by any person accustomed to handling money. The counterfeits of 1895 and 1898 have the weight, diameter, thickness and ring of the genuine coin, being made of silver. The most noticeable defect is the words "In God We Trust," on obverse of coin, which on the counterfeit touches the milling of the coin, while on the genuine it does not. On the reverse the "Q" and "R" in "Quarter" are imperfect, and the stars over the eagle are imperfect. The reeding on the outer edge of coin is very well done on these counterfeits.

TWENTY CENTS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of March 3, 1875. Coinage discontinued by Act of May 2, 1878. Weight of genuine twenty-cent piece, 77.16; fineness, 900; legal tender for five dollars. Few counterfeits in circulation; very poor and easily detected.

DIMES.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine dime, 38.58 grains; fineness, 900. Weight prior to 1837, 41.7 grains; from 1837 to 1854, 41.25 grains.

Legal tender for ten dollars. Counterfeits very numerous. Metals used, brass, pewter and lead. General appearance very poor.

HALF DIMES.

Authorized to be coined by Act of April 2, 1792. Weight of genuine half dime, 19.29 grains; fineness, 900; weight prior to 1837, 20.8 grains; from 1837 to 1853, 20.625 grains; legal tender for five dollars. A few counterfeits of these old dates, exceedingly poor and readily detected.

THREE CENTS.

Authorized to be coined by Act of March 3, 1851. Coinage discontinued by Act of February 12, 1873. Weight of genuine three-cent piece, 11.52 grains; fineness, 900. Legal tender for five dollars. A number of counterfeits of this coin have been seen, fair imitation of genuine, well plated, calculated to deceive.

Silver coins of smaller denominations than $1, if not mutilated, so as to be unfit for circulation, may be presented in sums of $20 or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer, or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States for redemption in lawful money.

Refuse mutilated Silver and Minor Coins, as there is no provision for their redemption.

FIVE CENTS—NICKEL.

Authorized to be coined by Act of May 16, 1866. This coin has been extensively counterfeited, particularly date of 1875, dangerous counterfeit. Struck from a die, and made of same metal as used by mint. Lettering in words "United States" imperfect, also stars surrounding figure "5." Other counterfeits are very poor, composed of lead and pewter, and made in mold.

THREE CENTS—NICKEL.

Numerous counterfeits of this coin circulated. Made in mold, very poor, easily detected.

CENT—COPPER-NICKEL AND BRONZE.

These coins have been counterfeited to small extent, principally to fill cabinets of numismatics, particularly old dates. Good counterfeits of 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1897 in circulation. Genuine cent is 90 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. zinc and tin, while counterfeit is all copper, hence darker bronze than genuine.

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Denominations.	Coinage commenced.	Amount coined from 1793 to Dec. 31, 1905.	Standard weight, grains.	Weight prior to 1834 grains.	Abrasion allowed, in grains.	Least current weight in grains.	Unless artificially reduced, should continue current.
Double eagle..	1849	$1,986,797,180	516.	...	2.58	513.42	50 years.
Eagle.....	1792	403,701,990	258.	270.	1.29	256.71	35 years.
Half eagle....	1792	313,537,805	129.	135.	0.64	128.36	20 years.
Three dollars..	1795	1,619,376	77.4	...	0.38	77.02	...
Quarter eagle..	1792	31,570,135	64.5	67.5	0.32	64.18	15 years.
Dollar.....	1849	*20,354,524	25.8	...	0.13	25.67	...

All gold coins of the United States are worth their face value in pure gold. The alloy is never reckoned.

* Includes $250,258 coined in 1902 and 1903 for Louisiana Purchase Exposition and $60,069 coined in 1904 and 1905 for Lewis and Clarke Exposition.

SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Denominations.	Coinage commenced.	Coinage ceased.	Amount coined from 1793 to Dec. 31, 1905.	Standard weight, grains.	Amount for which a legal tender.
Standard dollars.....	1878	...	$570,272,610.00	412.5	Unlimited.
Trade dollars.....	1873	1883	35,965,924.00	420.	Not a legal tender.
Dollars	1794	1873	8,031,238.00	412.5	Unlimited.
Half dollars.....	1794	...	168,560,056.50	192.9	Ten dollars.
Lafayette dollars.....	1899	1899	50,000.00	412.5	...
Columbian half dollars....	1892	1893	2,501,052.50	192.9	Ten dollars.
Columbian quarter dollars.	1893	1893	10,005.75	96.45	Ten dollars.
Quarter dollars.....	1796	...	83,747,530.25	96.45	Ten dollars.
Twenty cents.....	1875	1878	271,000.00	77.16	Five dollars.
Dimes.....	1796	...	52,473,923.60	38.58	Ten dollars.
Half dimes.....	1795	1873	4,880,219.40	19.29	Five dollars.
Three cents.....	1851	1873	1,282,087.20	11.52	Five dollars.

MINOR COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Denominations.	Coinage commenced.	Coinage ceased.	Amount coined from 1793 to Dec. 31, 1905.	Standard weight, grains.	No allowance for abrasion.	Amount for which a legal tender.	Deviation allowed in coinage, in grains
Five cents.....	1866	...	$27,597,838.20	77.16		25 cents.	2
Three cents.....	1865	1889	941,349.48	30.		25 cents.	4
Two cents.....	1864	1872	912,020.00	96.		25 cents.	4
Cents.....	1793	...	18,917,264.94	48.		25 cents.	4
Half cents.....	1793	1857	39,926.11	..		Not a legal tender.	

Comparison of Expressing the Fineness of Gold in Thousandths, and in Carats.*

500	Fine	12.00	Carats	630	Fine	15.04	Carats	760	Fine	18.08	Carats
510	Fine	12.08	Carats	640	Fine	15.11	Carats	770	Fine	1815	Carats
520	Fine	12.15	Carats	650	Fine	15.19	Carats	780	Fine	18.23	Carats
530	Fine	12.23	Carats	660	Fine	15.27	Carats	790	Fine	18.31	Carats
540	Fine	12.31	Carats	670	Fine	16.03	Carats	800	Fine	19.07	Carats
550	Fine	13.07	Carats	680	Fine	16.10	Carats	810	Fine	19.14	Carats
560	Fine	13.14	Carats	690	Fine	16.18	Carats	820	Fine	19.22	Carats
570	Fine	13.22	Carats	700	Fine	16.25	Carats	830	Fine	19.29	Carats
580	Fine	13.29	Carats	710	Fine	17.01	Carats	840	Fine	20.05	Carats
590	Fine	14.05	Carats	720	Fine	17.09	Carats	850	Fine	20.13	Carats
600	Fine	14.13	Carats	730	Fine	17.17	Carats	860	Fine	20.20	Carats
610	Fine	14.20	Carats	740	Fine	17.24	Carats	870	Fine	20.28	Carats
620	Fine	14.28	Carats	750	Fine	18.00	Carats	880	Fine	21.04	Carats
890	Fine	21.11	Carats								
900	Fine	21.19	Carats								
910	Fine	21.27	Carats								
920	Fine	22.02	Carats								
930	Fine	22.10	Carats								
940	Fine	22.18	Carats								
950	Fine	22.25	Carats								
960	Fine	23.01	Carats								
970	Fine	23.09	Carats								
980	Fine	23.17	Carats								
990	Fine	23.24	Carats								
1000	Fine	24.00	Carats								

* The Carat is subdivided into thirty-two parts, and the fractions above are thirty-seconds, thus: 520 fine—12 15-32 carats.

Value in U. S. Money of One Ounce Troy of Gold, at Different Degrees of Fineness.

500	Fine	$10.33.6	630	Fine	$13.02.3	760	Fine	$15.71.1	890	Fine	$18.39.8
510	Fine	10.54.3	640	Fine	13.23.	770	Fine	15.91.7	900	Fine	18.60.5
520	Fine	10.74.9	650	Fine	13.43.7	780	Fine	16.12.4	910	Fine	18.81.1
530	Fine	10.95.6	660	Fine	13.64.3	790	Fine	16.33.1	920	Fine	19.01.8
540	Fine	11.16.3	670	Fine	13.85.	800	Fine	16.53.7	930	Fine	19.22.5
550	Fine	11.36.9	680	Fine	14.05.7	810	Fine	16.74.4	940	Fine	19.43.1
560	Fine	11.57.6	690	Fine	14.26.3	820	Fine	16.95.1	950	Fine	19.63.8
570	Fine	11.78.3	700	Fine	14.47.	830	Fine	17.15.8	960	Fine	19.84.5
580	Fine	11.99.	710	Fine	14.67.7	840	Fine	17.36.4	970	Fine	20.05.2
590	Fine	12.19.6	720	Fine	14.88.4	850	Fine	17.57.1	980	Fine	20.25.8
600	Fine	12.40.3	730	Fine	15.09.	860	Fine	17.77.8	990	Fine	20.46.5
610	Fine	12.61.	740	Fine	15.29.7	870	Fine	17.98.4	1000	Fine	20.57.2
620	Fine	12.81.7	750	Fine	15.50.4	880	Fine	18.19.1			

N. B.—When there is an intermediate degree of fineness, a short calculation is necessary. For every one-thousandth, add 2.07 cents per ounce for gold. Thus, one ounce of gold at 992 fine—$20.50.6.

The following is a test for determining whether a coin is good or bad. Use liquids as near edge of suspected coin as possible, as that is part most worn. A drop of preparation will have no effect on genuine coin, while it can be plainly seen on the counterfeit. Heavily plated coins should be scraped slightly before using.

TEST FOR GOLD.

Strong Nitric Acid, 6½ drachms.
Muriatic Acid, ¼ drachm, or 15 drops.
Water, 5 drachms.

TEST FOR SILVER.

24 grains Nitrate of Silver.
30 drops Nitric Acid.
1 ounce Water.

The above tests should conform with *Diameter, Thickness* and *Weight,* tests used at Mint.

Current Values of Foreign Gold, Silver, and Bank Notes—Monthly (subject to fluctuations)

ESTABLISHED 1878

CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE

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CABLE PAYMENTS
DRAFTS
FOREIGN MONEY
LETTERS OF CREDIT

...Official Steamship Ticket Agents for Practically all Important Ocean Lines...

UNITED STATES.

GOLD.

California Quintuple Eagle	$70-100
Double Eagle	20 00
Eagle	10 00
Half Eagle	5 00
Quarter Eagle	2 50
Three Dollars	3 50
One Dollar	1 70

SILVER.

Subsidiary mutilated Silver, per oz....nominal	$0 50
Standard Silver Dollars.	Par
Trade Dollars...nominal	60
Half Dollar	50
Quarter Dollar	25
Twenty Cents	20
Dime	10
Half Dime	05
Three Cents	03
Lafayette Dollars	2 00
Phil. Is. Notes and Silver, small, per $1....	40
Panama, Silver, per $1.	45
Porto Rico, Bank Notes, per $1	95

AUSTRIA.

GOLD.

Quadruple Ducat	$8 80
One Ducat	2 20
4 Florins (10 Francs)...	1 92
8 Florins (20 Francs)...	3 35
20 Korona	4 00
10 Korona	2 00

SILVER.

Specie Dollar	$0 60
One Florin	37
One Korona	19

BANK NOTES.

	Nominal
1000 Korona	$203 00
100 Korona	20 30
50 Korona	10 15
20 Korona	4 06
10 Korona	2 03

BELGIUM.

Gold and Silver same as France.

NOTES.

20 Francs	$3 80
50 Francs	9 50
100 Francs	19 00
500 Francs	95 00
1000 Francs	190 00

BRAZIL.

GOLD.

20 Milreis	$10 30
10 Milreis	5 40

SILVER.

	Nominal
2 Milreis	$0 40
Milreis	20
500 Reis	10

BANK NOTES.

	Nominal
1000 Reis	$0 25

BRITISH COLONIES.

GOLD.

Newfoundland, $2	$1 95

BANK NOTES.

Australian, £1	$4 50
$5.00, British Guiana	4 75
New Zealand, £1	4 50
New Zealand £5	22 50
New Zealand, £10	45 00
South Africa, £1	4 60
Jamaica, 1£	4 60
Barbados, $5	4 75
Trinidad, $5	4 75

SILVER.

Straits Settlement (old).	$0 38
Straits Settlement (new)	27

CANADA.

Bank Notes	99-99½

SILVER.

Canada, 50 Cents	$0 48
Canada, 25 Cents	24
Canada, 20 Cents	19
Canada, 10 Cents	09
Canada, 5 Cents	04

In lots at 98½c. per Dollar.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

GOLD.

Doubloon	$15 50
Half Doubloon	7 75
Pistole	3 87
Half Pistole	1 90
One-Fourth Pistole	95
Four Escudos	7.75

SILVER.

Eight Reals ....Nominal	$0 40
Four Reals ....Nominal	20
Two Reals .....Nominal	05
One Real .....Nominal	03

Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador.

SILVER.

Peso	$0 40

and divisions.

Ecuador.

Sucre	$0 40

and divisions.

CHILI.

GOLD.

Doubloon	$15 50
Pistole	3 87
Escudo (5 Pesos)	1 80
Doubloon (10 Pesos)	3 60
Condor (20 Pesos)	7 20

SILVER.

Peso	$0 35

and divisions.

BANK NOTES.

1 Peso	$0 15

PERU.

GOLD.

Doubloon	$15 50
Pistole	3 85
Five Sols	4 75
Twenty Sols	19 10
Libra	4 80

SILVER.

	Nominal
One Sol	$0 40
One-half Sol	20
One-fifth Sol	07
One-tenth Sol	03

VENEZUELA.

Gold, per Peso	$0 90-95
Silver, per Peso	35

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Bank Notes, per Peso...	$0 38
Gold, per Peso	90-95
Silver, per Peso	35

BOLIVIA.

Gold (Doubloon)	$15 25
Silver, per Peso	35

URUQUAY.

Bank Notes	50
Silver, per Peso	40

CHINA—HONG KONG.

BANK NOTES.

$5	$2 25

COLOMBIA.

Bank Notes	Worthless

GOLD.

Double Condor	$19 15
Condor	9 55

SILVER.

Peso	$0 40

and divisions.

COSTA RICA.

GOLD.

10 Pesos	$8 30
5 Pesos	4 15
2 Pesos	1 66
1 Peso	83
Doubloon	14 11
½ Doubloon	7 05
¼ Doubloon	3 52
⅛ Doubloon	1 76
1/16 Doubloon	88
20 Colons	9 30
10 Colons	4 65
5 Colons	2 37
2 Colons	93

ENGLAND.

GOLD.

Five Sovereigns	$24 30
One Sovereign	4 86
Half Sovereign	2 43
One Guinea	6 00
Half Guinea	3 00

SILVER.

Crown	$1 20
Half Crown	60
Two Shillings, or 1 Florin	48
One Shilling	24
Sixpence	12
Four Pence	08
Three Pence	05
Two Pence	04
Per £	4 82

BANK NOTES.

£5	$24 30
£10	48 60
£20	97 20
£50	243 00
£100	486 00
Irish	4 85
Scotch	4 85

EGYPT.

Bank Notes, per £	$4 80
Gold (Sequin)	4 80
Silver (20 Piaster)	80-85

FINLAND.

GOLD.

20 Markkaa	$3 84
10 Markkaa	1 92

SILVER.

2 Markkaa	$0 36
1 Markkaa	18
50 Penni	06
25 Penni	03

BANK NOTES.

1000 Markkaa	$190 00
500 Markkaa	95 00
100 Markkaa	19 00
20 Markkaa	3 80
5 Markkaa	95

FRANCE.

GOLD.

100 Franc Piece	$19 25
Louis d'Or	4 50
Five Francs	96

Francs	1 94
enty Francs	3 88
SILVER.	
e Francs	$0 95
o Francs	36
e Franc	18
f Franc, 50 Centimes	09
enty Centimes	03
BANK NOTES.	
0 Francs	$9 62
0 Francs	19 25
0 Francs	96 25
0 Francs	192 50

GERMANY.

GOLD.	
enty Marks	$4 76
Marks	2 38
e Marks	1 18
Thalers	7 80
e Thalers	3 90
and a Half Thalers	1 95
l. d'Or	3 90
ble Fred. d'Or	7 80
oline	4 75
at	2 20
Guilders	1 95
atuple Ducat	11 00
SILVER.	
e Marks	$1 15
Marks	46
Mark	23
Pfennig (½ Mark)	11
Pfennig	02
Pfennig	01
ler (called)	
ible Thaler (called)	
ible Guilder (called)	

In lots, 23¾ per Mark.

BANK NOTES.	
Marks	$1 18
Marks	2 37
Marks	4 74
Marks	11 90
Marks	23 80
Marks	118 50
Marks	237 00

GREECE.

GOLD.	
nty Drachmas	$3 85
SILVER.	
e Drachmas	$0 90

HOLLAND.

GOLD.	
Guilders	$3 90
e Guilders	1 07
SILVER.	
uilders	$1 14
Guilders	95
uilder	38
Dollar	80
BANK NOTES.	
Guilders	$4 00
Guilders	20 00
Guilders	40 00
Guilders	120 00
Guilders	400 00

INDIA.

GOLD.	
ur	$7 10
SILVER.	Nominal
Rupee	$0 25
Rupee	10
rter Rupee	06
BANK NOTES.	Nominal
Rupees	$1 30
Rupees	2 80
Rupees	5 60
Rupees	29 00

ITALY.

GOLD.	
Lire	$19 40
Lire	9 70
Lire	3 88
Lire	1 94
Lire	96
SILVER.	
ire	$0 92
re	36
re	18
half Lire	09
BANK NOTES.	Nominal
5 Lire	$0 96
10 Lire	1 93
20 Lire	3 86
50 Lire	9 65
100 Lire	19 30
500 Lire	96 50
1000 Lire	193 00

JAPAN.

GOLD.	
5 Yen (new)	$2 47
20 Yen "	9 90
SILVER.	
5 Sen (new)	$0 62
50 Sen "	25
NOTES.	
1 Yen	$0 47
10 Yen	4 75
100 Yen	47 50

MEXICO.

GOLD.	
Doubloon	$15 52
Half Doubloon	7 75
Quarter Doubloon	3 85
Sixteenth Doubloon	95
Twenty Pesos (old issue)	19 50
Ten Pesos " "	9 75
Five Pesos " "	4 87
Two and one-half Pesos	2 43
Twenty Pesos (new issue)	9 75
Ten Pesos " "	4 87
Five Pesos " "	2 43
Two and one-half Pesos	1 21
SILVER.	Nominal
One Peso	$0 45
Mexican Sun Dollar	45
Maximilian Dollar	44
Half Mexican	20
Quarter Mexican	10
Tenth Mexican	03
Bank Notes (Banco Nacional)	45
Bank Notes (outside banks)	44

PORTUGAL.

GOLD.	
Crown	$10 50
Half Crown, 5 Milreis	5 25
Fifth Crown, 2 Milreis	2 10
Tenth Crown, 1 Milreis	1 05
SILVER.	
300 Reis	$0 40
200 Reis	16
100 Reis	08
50 Reis	04
BANK NOTES.	
500 Reis	$0 45
1000 Reis	90
2500 Reis	2 25
5000 Reis	4 50
10000 Reis	9 00
20000 Reis	18 00
50000 Reis	45 00
100000 Reis	90 00

ROUMANIA.

Gold same as France.

NOTES.	
20 Lei	$3 74
100 Lei	18 70
1000 Lei	187 00

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

GOLD.	
Six Rubles, Platina	$4 60
Five Rubles, Gold, old	3 85
Fifteen Rubles	7 70
Seven and a Half Rubles	3 85
Ten Rubles	5 10
Five Rubles	2 55
SILVER	
One Ruble	$0 47
One-half Ruble	22
25 Kopecs	09
20 Kopecs	07
15 Kopecs	05
10 Kopecs	03
BANK NOTES.	Nominal
1 Ruble	$0 51
3 Rubles	1 53
5 Rubles	2 55
10 Rubles	5 10
25 Rubles	12 75
100 Rubles	51 00
500 Rubles	255 00

SPAIN.

GOLD.	
Doubloon	$15 52
Half Doubloon	7 75
Four Piasters	3 89
Pistole	3 89
Half Pistole	1 94
Quarter Pistole	97
25 Pesetas	4 78
SILVER.	Nominal
Spanish Pillar Dollar	$0 40
Half Spanish Dollar	20
Spanish Quarters, new	12
Five Pesetas	65
Twenty Reals	40
Pistareen	05
Half Pistareen	02
BANK NOTES.	Nominal
1000 Pesetas	$160 00
500 Pesetas	80 00
100 Pesetas	16 00
50 Pesetas	8 00
25 Pesetas	4 00

SWITZERLAND.

Gold same as France.

SILVER.	
5 Francs	$0 90
2 Francs	36
1 Franc	18
NOTES.	
50 Francs	$9 50
100 Francs	19 00
500 Francs	95 00
1000 Francs	190 00

SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

GOLD.	
Twenty Kroners	$5 20
Ten Kroners	2 60
Ducat	2 20
SILVER.	
Specie Dollar (called in)	
One Rigsdaler (called in)	
One Kronor	$0 25
One-half Kronor	12
One-quarter Kronor	06
One-tenth Kronor	02

In lots, 25½ per Kronor.

BANK NOTES.	
1 Kronor	$0 26
5 Kronors	1 32
10 Kronors	2 65
50 Kronors	13 25
100 Kronors	26 50
500 Kronors	132 50
1000 Kronors	265 00

TURKEY.

GOLD.	
500 Piasters	$21 90
250 Piasters	10 95
100 Piasters	4 38
50 Piasters	2 19
25 Piasters	1 09
SILVER.	
20 Piasters	$0 40
10 Piasters	20
5 Piasters	10
2 Piasters	04
1 Piaster	02
NOTES.	
Trk. £1	$4 00
Trk. £5	21 00
Trk. £20	86 00
Trk. £100	430 00

Issued by the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

Stolen United States Bonds

Registered Bonds of the following Acts, numbers and denominations are caveated upon the books of the Treasury Department at this date (June 1, 1908), viz.:

ACT OF JUNE 7, 1836, SPANISH INDEMNITY CERTIFICATE.

$189.70—614.
$1062.44—1124.

ACT OF JANUARY 28, 1847.

$200 each—1620 1710 2132 2270 2271 2455.
300 each—1257 1697 1698 1699.
500 each—2987 3085.
1000 each—7422 7598 7599 8430.
5000 each—3044.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

$1000 each—43 44 2749 5221 6125.
5000 each—2280.

ACT OF MARCH 2, 1861—OREGON WAR.

$50 each—270.
100 each—276 682.
500 each—1089.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.

$50 each—1267.
100 each—30 31 888 5928 5930 6451.
500 each—933 1394 1867 4303.
1000 each—2463 2533 6833 6861 8081 8713 9102 11429 18114 20341 23670 26541 26542 26543 26544 29278 29413 29414 30259 30260 36901.
5000 each—6195 8438 8761 10860.
10000 each—9276 to 9279 and 9282 to 9295 11138 11452 12800.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861, CONTINUED AT 3½ PER CENT.

$100 each—14457 16232.
$500 each—10472 10915.
1000 each—50879 50880 54259 54260 54261 54262 54545 54546 54547.
5000 each—17254.
10000 each—35208.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

$50 each—1177.
100 each—1299 1749 1750 2787 3547 3549 4627 4931 5021 5168 5169 5170 6029 6030 6662 6663 7527 7528 8397 9500 14113 14114 14201.
500 each—375 1273 3460 4323 7636 7921 8051 8430.
1000 each—2633 2634 3310 5893 9023 9024 9025 9026 9027 9028 12110 12111 14243 20320 20321 20322 20323 20324 20325 20326 20327 20377 20378 23429 23430 23431 23599 23560 24150 26490 26491 26492 26493 27666 27780 27781 27782 32721 32832 33192 33324 34814 34815 37910.
5000 each—323 1635 3796 9587.
10000 each—318, 12813.

ACT OF MARCH 3 1863.

$50 each—99.
100 each—3460.
500 each—388 389.
1000 each—234 235 236 3066 9541 9542 9543 9544 10185 10896.
10000 each—4605 4606.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864, 10-40's.

$50 each—960.
100 each—1582 1583 1584 1585 7405 8977 8978 10794 10795 10796.
500 each—5834.
1000 each—1785 2493 13247 13248 16109.
5000 each—6329 7696 7697.
10000 each—8744 to 8763 inclusive 11658 18903 to 18942 inclusive.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1869's.

$1000 each—2837.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.

1000 each—959.
5000 each—310.

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1867's.

$1000 each—532.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.

$5000 each—1465.
10000 each—1864.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.

$100 each—1502 1503 1504.
500 each—709 1699.
1000 each—4143 4144 7813 7814 7815 7816 8801 10450.
5000 each—2275.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

$100 each—389 390 2405 2406 4738.
500 each—839 871 2998 3719.
1000 each—645 646 798 2544 3579 7842 7843 13836 13837.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.

$50 each—1211 1212 1242 1244 1245 1246.
100 each—946 1008 2383 2384 2385 2619 12229 12231 13767 13768 13769 13774 14256 14288 15604 15605 15692 15693 15694.
500 each—1905 1906 1985 2047 7013 8597 8598 8646.
1000 each—1293 3489 6331 14372 16331 16332 16959 16960 17004 17005 18878 18879 18880 20033 22436 22437 22438 22439 22440 22441 22442 22443 22444 22445 22446 22447 22448 22449 25234 25235 28157 28158 30517 30690 31021 31303 31304 36717.
5000 each—461 2667 2668 4987.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.

$50 each—353 2444 2654.
100 each—588 589 590 591 1445 2751 2752 2753 2776 2777 3528 6687 7323 7324 8392 8393 14722 14723 15391 16069 16071 20801 22261 22262 22263 22264.
500 each—999 1968 1982 3515 3964 4914 5162 5347 6255 6256 6257 6258 7102 8208 8255 9446 9788 10854.
1000 each—3357 3358 5959 11103 11104 11105 11624 11646 11654 12208 12211 12214 12215 12506 12689 12690 12691 14316 14317 14318 14319 14320 14321 14322 14323 14324 14325 16413 18937 18938 23830 23831 23832 23833 30748 33463 36642 42500.
5000 each—182 503 12236.

ACT OF MARCH 3 1865—1868, CONSOLS.

$500 each—355 1291 1313 1518 1527 1748.
1000 each—1062 1287 1288 2828 4772 4777 4846 4847 5558 5561 5868.
5000 each—1280 1299.
10000 each—204 206 207 208 209 225.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 5 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.

$100 each—792.
500 each—4203.
1000 each—871 3248 4711 4712 17880 17881.
5000 each—12194.
10000 each—13486 to 13495 inclusive 18038 18081.
50000 each—165 166 643 644 645 646 737 738.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 5 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN

CONTINUED AT 3½ PER CENT.

$100 each—8010 8011 8587.
500 each—3846 4074 5602.
1000 each—17434.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4½ PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN

$50 each—144 2235.
100 each—2566 2567 2573 2574 8583 13657 14388 14389 14390 14548 14549 16828 17244

STOLEN UNITED STATES BONDS—Continued

17591 17592 18051 18052 18053 18054 21351 23466 23467 28078 32887 32888 33349.

500 each—319 680 3462 3585 3586 4846 6823 7283 7392 7460 7728 8079 8301 11510 11597.

1000 each—3976 3977 3978 5566 14327 16884 19820 19821 21161 22792.

5000 each—9733.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.

$50 each—1147 2148 3041 3074 3123 3681 4611 6506 8575 9636 9709 10729 11140 11189 11581 14296 15645 16092 16257 16281 17617 20164 20283 20292 22222 22860 23468 25892 26754 28317 28546 29164 32529.

100 each—330 331 2432 2562 2924 2925 3211 4542 4543 4557 8868 8869 8870 8871 10058 10060 10820 10821 10822 10823 12473 12474 12475 12476 13624 13625 14259 14260 14439 14649 14789 14790 16036 16344 16345 21438 41554 22374 23125 25147 25148 25280 25973 26331 26786 28507 28508 28509 28510 28967 33396 33397 35697 35766 35767 35768 35769 37515 39683 39684 40162 40163 40164 40165 40166 40729 40730 40731 40732 41010 41011 42283 43485 43486 43487 44769 44803 44804 44805 44806 44807 45369 45370 45372 45373 45606 46241 47857 48610 48611 48612 50571 50572 52442 54297 54482 54685 55115 55116 58273 58274 58850 60272 63202 63944 63945 65662 68449 68450 71011 71012 71013 71014 71015 71016 71017 71018 73360 73361 73362 74349 77898 78183 80016 80859 80860 83867 83868 83869 83870 86626 86627 86628 89187 89188 89336 89337 89338 90341 90342 91288 93293 93425 93426 94560 94708 97882 97883 98903 98904 98905 99044 99045 99046 99047 100770 101010 101241 101242 101243 101244 104256 104635 104636 105255 105621 105791 105792 105989 105990 106935 106936 107099 107190 107192 107193 110208 111415 116666 116667 117355 118276 118283 120636 120759 122086 122256 122257 122290 122291 122292 122293 124516 124517 124518 125009 125010 125011 126322 126432 126433 130607 131488 131592 131593 136842 137203 137206 137207 137208 137209 139067 139068 139069 139070 139173 139174 139175 139176 140470 141198 141406 141694 143766 144647 144648 144738 144739 149680 149681 151069 155905 155906 155907 157028 157029 159221 159222 159503 159504 160210 160211 163597 163598 163616 163718 164443 164444 166319 166320 166321 167627 168792 177933 179445 182268 183314 183315 183316 185502 185820 185821 187543 189689 189690 189691 190030 192282 193485 193486 193487 193488 197063 197064 197065 197066 198375 198376 198709.

500 each—2114 2871 2872 3988 6619 7252 7949 8286 8600 10871 11343 12927 12959 13249 13479 13700 13827 14261 14268 14284 16740 16741 16826 16827 16828 16829 17253 18810 18811 19339 19959 20743 22125 22559 23016 23734 24270 25071 26128 26656 26985 27444 29302 30236 32572 34285 34897 36028 36072 36156 36241 37450 37484 38076 39008 40142 41099 41633 41639 41640 41641 41642 41825 42741 42846 43893 45716 51641 53224 53466 53467 53468 53469 53470 53471 53472 53473 54623 57413 57465 58001 61041 61511 61512 63320 63413 63414 63769 66063 66308 68426 69094 69168 69169 69170 69171 69172 69173 69174 69175 69176 69177 69178 69179 70217 72510 72511 72512 72513 72514 72515 72543 73197 76390 78717 80815 83164 85933 89480 89895.

1000 each—632 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 6092 6093 6094 9104 10663 10664 11457 13646 13832 14275 14276 14277 14278 15809 16506 16795 21147 21353 22099 22259 24487 24923 24924 24925 25094 25095 25096 25097 25098 25099 26403 29800 29801 29802 29821 29822 29823 29824 29825 29826 29827 29828 29829 29830 29831 29832 29833 29834 33561 35293 36358 38331 41157 42465 42695 43595 44578 45032 45061 47563 51529 52357 52858 52859 55593 55594 56520 60980 62758 62759 62760 66628 67010 68519 68520 68830 69048 69049 72420 72421 73184 77463 78575 81567 81670 81671 81954 81955 81956 81957 85006 87000 90433 90434 90435 90436 90437 90438 90439 90440 90441 90444 90445 90446 90447 90448 90449 90450 90451 90452 90453 90454 90455 90456 90457 93331 93332 93333 93334 98375 99034 100180 103796 106898 107523 112196 112197 114829 114830 115400 115578 118673 118674 120686 124619 125607 126182 131629 136779 145189 179103 183140 193072 193073 193074 199345 199346 199347 199348 199495 211356 211456 214721 214722 214723 220327 220328 220329 221427.

5000 each—4927 7599 10645 14058 16720 16817 17182 18267 19057 19109 21998 31242 34970 34973 36730 36731 36732 36733 36734 36735 36736 36737 36738 36739 39359 43791 46725 47214.

10000 each—1971 to 2000 inclusive 2883 10307 32991 54290 59167 82646 100076 107284.

ACT OF JULY 12, 1882, 3 PER CNET.

$50 each—Original Nos. 688 to 696 inclusive.

100 each—Original Nos. 1949 2790 4537 4538 4539 4540 4668 5299.

500 each—Original No. 2013.

1000 each—Original Nos. 16216 18647 18648.

ACT OF JANUARY 14, 1875, 5 PER CENT. OF 1904.

$50 each—Original No. 537.

100 each—Original Nos. 11933 11934 11935 11936 11937.

1000 each—Original Nos. 20497 20498 20753 20754 20755 20756 20839.

ACT OF JANUARY 14, 1875, 4 PER CENT. OF 1925.

$100 each—1646 5136.

500 each—Original No. 1704.

1000 each—Original Nos. 10086 19155.

ACT OF JUNE 13, 1898, 3 PER CENT.

$20 each—Original Nos. 613 827 828 1673 1674 1675 1899 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 3420 3786 3787 3788 3789 3790 3791 3792 3793 3794 3795 6210 6211 6212 6683 7896 7897 8013 8014 9429 9520 9521 9522 10346 10347 10348 12699 13065 13066 13067 13068 13628 13861 13862 13863.

100 each—Original Nos. 1180 1227 2603 2604 3888 4788 4789 4790 4791 4839 4840 4841 7627 8267 8268 8340 8341 9038 9039 10001 11249 11250 12288 12762 12778 12823 12824 12825 12826 12827 13987 14076 14571 14572 14573 14574 14575 14576 14577 14578 15903 15904 15905 16281 16297 16298 16299 16300 16301 18134 18135 18136 18137 19160 10209 19210 19211 19998 20196 20623 21504 21523 21880 21881 21882 21883 21884 24820 24821 24822 25430 25431 25432 25433 25434 25435 26576 26925 28073 28074 28256 28290 29253 29254 29971 29972 29973 29974 38085 43059 43060 43061 43062 43063 46435 46436 46437 46438 50735 50736 50737 52884 53867 53868.

500 each—Original Nos. 712 2257 3252 3304 3535 4353 4539 5548 7739 7901 8493 8757 9271 9395 9396 9419 9753 10076 12276 12606 13127 13920 14302 15620 15632 15758 16431 16932 19602 19972 20051 20847 21673 23661 25405 25631 25632 28531 28860 28877 30928 31071 34648 34649.

1000 each—2493 2860 2861 3455 3821 4203 4610 4611 4612 4613 5858 7419 11327 23623 23624 23625 23626 25091 26745 34507.

5000 each—Original Nos. 1274 1275 1276 1277 1278 3904.

GOLD CERTIFICATES, ACT OF MARCH 14, 1900.

$10000 each—Original Nos. 675 677 678 16454 17705.

ACT MARCH 14, 1900, 2 PER CENT. CONSOLS OF 1930.

$100 each—10565 10566.

500 each.

10000 each—30459 63257.

Dominion of Canada

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Minister of Finance and Receiver-General.....Hon. William Stevens Fielding
Deputy of the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General.....J. Mortimer Courtney
Comptroller of the Currency.....Lt.-Colonel Fred. Toller
Assistant Receiver-General, Toronto, Ont.....D. Creighton
Assistant Receiver General, Montreal, Que.....The City and District Savings Bank
Assistant Receiver-General, Halifax, N. S.....Isaac N. Mathers
Assistant Receiver-General, St. John, N. B.....H. D. McLeod
Assistant Receiver-General, Charlottetown, P. E. I.....Percy Pope
Assistant Receiver-General, Winnipeg, Man.....H. M. Drummond
Assistant Receiver-General, Victoria, B. C.....J. H. MacLaughlin

CANADIAN CURRENCY

The system of paper money of Canada is similar to that of the United States, consisting of Dominion of Canada notes, which now amount to $48,000,000, while the note circulation of the different banks amount to about $62,000,000, the whole volume being subject to contraction or expansion, as circumstances may warrant.

PROVINCE OF CANADA—Bills: $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000—recalled from circulation.

DOMINION OF CANADA—Scrip, 25 cents. Bills: $1, $2, $4, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000.

DOMINION OF CANADA—$5.00, $10.00, $20.00—retiring.

Some issues of "Dominion of Canada" Bills are printed on the back "Payable at Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Winnipeg, Charlottetown, or Victoria," but later issues have engraved, through the center of the green or brown printed design on the back, the words "DOMINION OF CANADA," and are redeemed by any of the Assistant Receivers-General throughout the Dominion.

Newfoundland is not in the Dominion of Canada, but all other Bills of Banks in the Dominion are now received at par in all portions of the Dominion, but subject to a discount by Brokers in the United States, the highest rates prevailing in the winter months and at points most distant from place of issue or redemption.

THE NATIONAL COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR gives this list of Parent Banks in business in the Dominion of Canada for the protection of all its subscribers from doubtful, broken and worthless institutions, which previously existed in the Provinces, their bills being still in circulation and used by dishonest persons. These parent banks have branches in other sections of Canada, and bills of smaller denominations than fives were formerly issued.

Chartered Banks in the Dominion of Canada

Following is a list of chartered banks in the Dominion of Canada and the counterfeit bills on same are shown by denomination:

ONTARIO

Head Office.	Name.	Bills Counterfeited.
Hamilton	Bank of Hamilton	
Oshawa	Western Bank of Canada	
Ottawa	Bank of Ottawa	
Toronto	Bank of Toronto	$5, $10
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	$5, $10
"	Crown Bank of Canada	
"	Dominion Bank	$5, $10
"	Farmers' Bank of Canada (Since 1906)	$10
"	Home Bank of Canada	
"	Imperial Bank of Canada	$10
"	Metropolitan Bank (Since 1902)	
"	Sovereign Bank of Canada	
"	Standard Bank of Canada	$10
"	Sterling Bank of Canada	
"	Traders' Bank of Canada	$5
"	United Empire Bank of Canada	

QUEBEC

Montreal	Bank of British North America	$5, $10
"	Bank of Montreal	$5, $10
"	La Banque d'Hochelaga	
"	La Banque Provinciale du Canada	
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	$10
"	Molson's Bank	$5, $10
Quebec	La Banque Nationale	$10
"	Quebec Bank	$5
"	Union Bank of Canada	
Sherbrooke	Eastern Townships Bank	$20
St. Hyacinthe	La Banque de St. Hyacinthe	
St. Johns	La Banque de St. Jean	

Since July 1, 1881, no banks in this province or in Ontario have been permitted to issue any bills of other denominations than Five Dollars and their multiples, which makes it obligatory on the banks to retire all their Six and Seven-Dollar Bills from circulation, as well as bills smaller than $5.

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax	Bank of Nova Scotia	$5
"	Royal Bank of Canada	
"	Union Bank of Halifax	

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton	People's Bank of N. B.	$10
St. John	Bank of New Brunswick	
St. Stephen	St. Stephen's Bank	

MANITOBA

Winnipeg	Northern Bank	

Banks Merged Into Other Banks

Commercial Bank of Canada, merged into the Merchants' Bank of Canada, Montreal, Bills of the former redeemed by the latter.

Commercial Bank of Windsor, Windsor, N. S., merged with Union Bank of Halifax, N. S.

Crown Bank of Toronto, Ont., merged with the Northern Bank, Winnipeg, Man.

Gore Bank of Niagara, Hamilton, Ont., merged into the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont. Bills of the former redeemed by the latter.

Halifax Banking Co., Halifax, is now Canadian Bank of Commerce.

La Banque Jacques Cartier, Montreal, is now La Banque Provinciale du Canada, Montreal.

Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I., is now the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax, N. S., changed name to the Royal Bank of Canada.

Niagara District Bank, St. Catharine's, Ont., merged into Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont. Bills of the former redeemed by the latter.

Ontario Bank, Toronto, Ont., is now the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.

People's Bank of New Brunswick, Frederictown, N. B., is now the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.

People's Bank of Halifax is now Bank of Montreal, Montreal.

Sovereign Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q., chartered in 1901. The obligations and a majority of branches were taken over by a dozen other chartered banks.

St. Lawrence Bank, Toronto, Ont., merged into the Standard Bank, Toronto, Ont. Bills of the former redeemed by the latter.

Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I., merged Oct. 3, 1883, into Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S. Bills of former redeemed by latter.

Other Bank Bills Redeemable

Bank of Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N. S.	Bills are redeemable
Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	" " "
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N. S.	" " "
La Banque du Peuple, Montreal, P. Q.	" " "
La anque du St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.	" " "
La Banque du St. Jean, St. John, N. B.	" " "
La Banque Ville Marie, Montreal, P. Q.	" " "
Sovereign Bank of Canada, Toronto (see merged banks)	" " "
Summerside Bank, Summerside, P. E. I.	" " "

Bills of the banks failed since 1890 are redeemable, by the Canadian Government, from the Redemption Fund, and draw interest from failure up to the time of Government notice of redemption.

Closed Banks—Bills Worthless

Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont.

Bank of Arcadia, Liverpool, N. S.

Bank of Brantford, Brantford, Ont.

Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.

Bank of Clifton, Clifton, Ont.

Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, N. S.

Bank of London in Canada, London, Ont. Bank suspended in 1887, wound up 1893.

Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Final closing up April 28, 1887, and final dividend paid; hence, any bills now outstanding are worthless.

Bank of the People, Toronto, Ont., organized about 1835, under the Scotch banking system, by Sir Francis Hincks and Charles Beaty, of Toronto, withdrew from business in a few years, but redeemed all its outstanding notes. The bill plates were deposited with the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.

CLOSED BANKS—Continued

Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont. The bank was in the hands of the Canadian Government as Receiver. The affairs of the bank are wound up, but the billholders can yet get 90 per cent. from the Deputy Minister of Finance at Ottawa.

Bank of Western Canada, Clifton, Ont. Bank unknown, but bills worthless.

British Canadian Bank, Toronto, Ont. Bank never in operation.

Central Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont. Suspended in 1887. Bills now worthless.

Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B. The bills of the Central Bank are worthless, for the time of redemption expired in January, 1882.

Charlotte County Bank, St. Andrews, N. B.

City Bank Montreal, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.

Colonial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N. B.

Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. Bills were redeemed at par in Montreal, until during year 1890, but all tens were worthless, having been stolen unsigned, and signatures forged. Since then all bills are worthless.

Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. Suspended Sept. 17, 1883. Bills were redeemed at par, but any now outstanding are worthless.

Farmer's Bank of Rustico, Rustico, P. E. I. Went into voluntary liquidation in 1895-6, and bills redeemed up to year 1900.

Farmer's Joint Stock Banking Co., Toronto, Ont.

Federal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont. The bills were redeemed at par for about five years, but bank was wound up and bills became worthless in 1893. Some $10,000 were supposed to be thus left outstanding.

International Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada, St. John, N. B. Bills were redeemed at par, but bank wound up and bills then became worthless in 1893.

Mechanics' Bank, Montreal, P. Q.

Metropolitan Bank, Montreal, P. Q., went into liquidation about 1876 and redeemed all of its outstanding notes that were presented before the final closing up of the bank's business. In no way connected with the Metropolitan Bank, Toronto, Ont., organized in 1902.

Pictou Bank, Pictou, N. S. Bank closed, bills worthless.

Provincial Bank of Canada, Stanstead, P. Q., early established under the Free Bank Act, withdrew from business January, 1864, its notes being redeemed and the securities returned by Government.

Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.

Stadacona Bank, Quebec, P. Q. Bills of this bank were redeemed at par until August 1, 1890. Since then bills outstanding are worthless.

Union Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Que. Bank unknown, but bills worthless.

Union Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick, Moncton, N. B.

Zimmerman's Bank, Elgin, Ontario, established in 1854 under the Free Bank Act, became the Chartered Bank of Clifton by Act of Parliament in 1858. The notes of the Zimmerman Bank were redeemed and securities returned by Government.

Counterfeit Canadian Bills

ONES

DOMINION OF CANADA.

1. Portrait of Jacques Cartier, old issue, dated Ottawa, July 1, 1870. Check Letter D. Red numbers. "Payable at Toronto" on the back. Upper left end of note not good; a white streak extends from the ear to the chin on side of face which is not found in the genuine. Lathe work around the 1, on right of note, is irregular; lines cannot be traced. There are three issues of these counterfeit bills, the difference being principally in the size of the red figures.

1. Portrait of Lady Dufferin. Letter A. "Payable at Montreal." Dated 1st June, 1878. A very poor counterfeit on very soft paper and some numbers in *green.* Another issue of the counterfeit is on stiff white paper. No part of the note will bear close inspection. Portrait and all lathe-work very coarse work.

1. Lady Dufferin portrait. Letter A or C. "Payable at Montreal." Date, 1st June, 1878. Another large lot of similar counterfeits to the last above appeared in May, 1899. Paper like the softest kid. The genuine portrait has her right shoulder shaded or dark, but her left shoulder is very light. The counterfeit has both shoulders equally shaded and very dark. The letters C and A are found to be confusing. The A (in black ink) is just under, and the C (in black ink also) is just ahead of, the blue number.

1. Portraits—Aberdeen and wife. Series A. Letters A, B. Dated Ottawa, March 31, 1898. Engraving poor. Lathe-work, shading lines about Ottawa and date, and other fine work, very bad. "For Minister of Finance" omitted.

1. Aberdeen Issue. Series B. Letter C. Dated Ottawa, March 31, 1898. Light brown ink design about bottom face of note. Photo-mechanical process counterfeit on good paper, and all colors good. Quality of engraved work poor, it is dark, coarse, and blotchy; especially in log-rolling scene and in lathe-work around large counters "1." Word "Series" hardly legible. Some fine shading lines are solid black. Back better work than face, green ink too light.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, St. John, N. B.

1. Lithograph, old. "New Brunswick" across end of bill.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

1. Old counterfeit. Right upper corner, 1 on ships under full sail. Left upper corner, two Indians and shield.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

1. Vignette: Lumberman, axe and log.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P .E. I.

1. Dated 1st January, 1872. Photograph poorly done. No. 30252. Green letters in ONE and red letters in "Canada Currency," badly printed or painted.

None of the above banks now issue $1 bills.

TWOS

DOMINION OF CANADA.

2. Portrait of Lord Dufferin. Check Letter B. Blue numbers. "Payable at Montreal." Dated June 1st, 1878. Very dangerous counterfeit and both the face and back of note is good. Portrait of Lord Dufferin, a good imitation of that on the genuine note, though the forehead appears a little too broad or full. Paper fair, but a little harsh and yellowish. Color of blue numbers as good as genuine. On the face of bill the lathe-work in the large green figures 2 is poor, and in the lower half of each of these figures 2 there are on the genuine bill four upright zigzag lines, formed by the peculiar shape or joining of the fine lathe-work lines; but on the counterfeit notes these four engraved zigzag lines are very prominent, and the two centre ones do not touch one another as on the genuine bill. In the imprint "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," the dots over the "i's" are omitted. The final e in the word Finance in the small print "For Minister of Finance" is a little larger than the other letters.

TWOS—Continued

2. Dufferin Issue. Letter C. Red numbers. Payable at Toronto. Dated June 1st 1878, which date in some cases has been changed. *Some defects in zigzag lines as mentioned in above paragraph.* A dangerous counterfeit, excepting the poor centre vignette of Lord Dufferin, and the imitation lathe-work in the large green 2's. Most all the other work on the bill is about as good as some genuine. When the vignette of Lord Dufferin is worn this note is very dangerous. Paper fair, but in some cases very good. The color of red numbers on some of these notes is very bad and on others quite fair.

2. Lansdowne Issue. Letter B. Dated Ottawa, July 2d, 1887. This counterfeit has a blurred and indistinct appearance, and the green design in the centre is off color. The figures used in the numbers are only half the size of genuine and printed in purple ink. Under the title "DOMINION OF CANADA" the words, *"I Will pay,"* are very poorly engraved. To the left and under the word "Ottawa" (in the date line) the printed word *"Countersigned"* over the signature is omitted in the counterfeit. The words, *"For Minister of Finance,"* under the signature of J. M. Courtney, are also omitted.

2. Portrait of King Edward. Letter A. Dated Ottawa, July 2d, 1897. Portrait, center vignette, and lathe work very poor quality of work; red numbers too light; lettering fair. Back of note poor. Paper fair.

2. Portrait of King Edward. Letter C. Dated Ottawa, July 2d, 1897. Counterfeit note appears as a photo-engraved one but poorly done, especially the colors. Lathe-work is all poor, especially around border and large counter "2" on right end face of note. The shading lines of "Dominion of Canada" are very heavy and poor, also the parallel ruling in the sky. Paper fair, and portrait fair. On back of note words "American Bank Note Company, Ottawa," poorly printed.

2. Portrait of King Edward. Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 2d, 1897. A poor counterfeit. Portrait a poor likeness and of very coarse work, especially the shading lines on the face and forehead and in the background of portrait. All fine shading lines on note coarse, and lathe-work poor. Note has not as good work on it as on a previous issue of letter C, but has better colored black and chocolate inks. Paper rather thick.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Quebec.

2. Vignette: View of Niagara Falls, railcars and bridge.
2. Ottawa Branch. Dated March 1, 1852. Coarse engraving. "Ottawa" in red.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

2. Vignette: Shield, Lion and Unicorn.

QUEBEC BANK, Quebec, P. Q.

2. Toronto, Ont., Branch. Old issue, dated 1860.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

2. Plate A, dated 1st Jan'y, 1872, and numbered differently in blue or green ink. Photograph. Large letters in TWO in green or blue inks are badly printed or painted; also red letters in "Canada Currency."

2. Letter A. Dated March 1st, 1875. Coarse engraving, similar to an inferior wood cut. Fully one-quarter inch shorter than the genuine bills. "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," omitted. The line "Dominion of Canada," over vignette-engraving of dog and safe, is without any shading.

None of the above banks now issue $2 bills.

FOURS

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

4. St. John Branch, N. B. Old issue. Photograph and very pale. They are all supposed to be numbered 74981.

CITY BANK MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

4. Not a good counterfeit. Paper poor; inks and lathe-work very defective. Bank not in existence.

DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont.

4. Old issue. Dated Feb. 1st, 1871. Letter B. There is a white line around the hair portion of Prince Arthur's head, which serves to separate it from the background. Cashier's signature, W. H. Holland, Jr., is engraved, while on the genuine bills it is written. Lathe-work very irregular.

FOURS—Continued

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, Toronto, Ont.

4. These notes are alterations from notes of the failed Bank of Western Canada. Clifton. The words "Western" and "Clifton" are erased, and the words "Upper" and "Toronto" substituted in their places. This is done by the means of acid, also by pasting.

THE BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

4. These notes are alterations from notes of the failed Colonial Bank of Toronto. The words "Colonial Bank of Canada" are erased and the words "Bank of Toronto" substituted in their place.

These are one dollar notes raised to four by pen and ink additions and changes. These notes are also recolored.

FIVES

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Montreal, P. Q.

5. Quebec Branch. Very old issue. Dated 22nd Nov., 1871. Check Letter A. Photograph very pale. Very badly printed, especially the green ink. They are all supposed to be numbered 44490.

5. Kingston Branch. Old issue. Dated May 1, 1875. This counterfeit has had an extensive circulation. In the border of the genuine the lines of the shading on scrollwork are fine and clear; on the counterfeit the shading is omitted. Genuine notes of this issue are numbered from 30001 to 36000 inclusive; counterfeits bear other numbers than those on the genuine of this date. Lathe-work fair. Very few genuine notes of this date and issue are now in circulation.

5. Old issue. Letter D. Genuine notes are dated 3d July, 1877. On the counterfeit the date of the month is omitted. Imprint of British American Banknote Company, Montreal, upper left, in border of note, poorly engraved; the vignettes are badly done. On lower left end Britannia seated has her right hand resting upon a shield, the lower rim of which is well defined by a clear *white* line which does not appear on genuine bill.

Another counterfeit of this note has appeared, dated 5th July, 1877. In other respects it answers to the above description, and is evidently made from the same plate.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Que.

5. Old issue. Dated 1858, Sept. 1, and bears in centre of note TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS CY., in a large panel; FIVE DOLLARS in lower left of note, in a small panel. The date of issue and numbers are printed in blue. In the upper right and upper left are two small vignettes. Quebec (spelled Quebeck) appears on this counterfeit in three places in blue ink. *There is also a counterfeit on the Ottawa branch, the only difference being the date of issue and numbers, also Ottawa, are printed in red.* Refuse all bills of this kind.

5. Old counterfeit. Vignette in upper right corner, steamer; left end, cattle.

5. Dated Jan. 2, 1895. Series C and D. Fair wood-cut productions, but quality of work will not bear close inspection. Lettering and numbering poor. Series C countersigned by N. McLean, Series D by J. A. Paddon.

5. A fair counterfeit, dated January 2, 1895. Portraits of Rt Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, also E. C. Clouston, General Manager, not as likelike as genuine and poorly engraved. On counterfeit the "V" in centre of note, also panel lower face of note containing signatures, is a light brown; on the genuine they are pale green. Back of note poor. Paper fair quality.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Halifax, N. S.

5. Dated Halifax, July 5, 1877. Letter B. Very rough pen and brush work.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

5. Port Hope (Branch) Issue. Photograph. Letter E. Dated July 1st, 1880. Number 45831, and by changing the figure 1 to 4 some have number 45834. The color is a purple brown. The green FIVE across lower centre face of bill is painted over with a green water-color. The numbers are painted in red water-color, and letters in PORT HOPE painted in blue ink.

5. Petersborough (Branch) Photographs. Only a few of these notes were made; numbers on all 29356. Easily detected on account of their brownish tint.

FIVES—Continued

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont.

5. Old issue. Letter C. Dated May 1st, 1871. Signature of E. J. Smith, Cashier, is heavily printed, while on the genuine it is written. In the oval portrait in the centre, the Queen's face is turned more to the front than in the genuine. The engraving of the portrait is coarse.

DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont.

5. Dated 2d January, 1900. Letter B. Poor counterfeit, especially face of note. Lath-work badly broken. Paper fair.
5. Dated Toronto, 2d January, 1900. Poor wood-cut production, very crude.
5. Dated 2d Jan., 1900. Letter C. Photographic. Poor counterfeit.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, Montreal.

5. A pen and ink counterfeit. Letter A. Portraits very poorly executed, and little resemble those on the genuine. Lathe-work surrounding the 5 very poor.

MARITIME BANK OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

5. Photograph. Letter B. A poor counterfeit. Produced by the photographic pen and ink process.

MOLSONS BANK, Montreal, Que.

5. Dated Montreal, 2d July, 1901. Check Letter A. Poor wood-cut production. Numbering, lathe-work and vignettes poor. Large green 5 and green V on each side of large 5 center of note are coarse and too dark in color. This note is numbered in blue 153716; signed Wm. Macpherson, President, and countersigned H. R. Jeffrey, pro General Manager.

5. Dated Montreal, July 2, 1901. Check Letter B. Numbered 214258; signed Wm. M. Macpherson, President, and Elliot, pro General Manager; also Jeffray, pro General Manager. Other counterfeits will likely appear bearing other signatures for pro General Manager.

A second issue, bearing Check Letter C, numbered 334417 in blue, which blurs when rubbed, has also appeared.

QUEBEC BANK, Quebec, P. Q.

5. Dated 2d July, 1901. Letter H. Blue numbers. Poor counterfeit. The work on face of note especially poor.

TRADERS BANK OF CANADA, Toronto, Ont.

5. Date July 2d, 1897. Letter D. Like a photographic production, dull gray in color. Numbers should be in blue; those seen are traced over in red ink.

5. Dated Toronto, 2d July, 1897. Check Letter D. Signed C. D. Warren, President, and W. G. Bryans, pro General Manager. Poor photo-mechanical counterfeit. Vignette portraits of President and General Manager coarse work, but fair likenesses. Vignette of farm-yard scene in centre scratchy and blurred. Lathe-work in counters very poor, also the blue numbers. The large green V near each end of note is too dark a green, and the fine work in body of V cannot be traced. Back of note poor; lathe-work all blurred and color of green too dark. Imprint of British-American Bank Note Co., Montreal, bottom on back, can hardly be deciphered.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

5. Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected by faded appearance.

TENS

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Montreal, P. Q.

10. Ottawa Branch, Ottawa, Ont. Photograph, and very poor. Numbered 16279; which is most probably the case with the whole of them.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

10. Dated January 2, 1882. Letter D. Very poor, looks like a cheap advertisement printed in bluish green ink. Face and back same design.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ont.

10. Dated Toronto, 1st June, 1892. Letter D. General appearance good, yellow face and red numbers good, all colors very good, and paper good. On close inspection Coat of Arms in center of crude finish, lathe-work in counters flat and broken. Large letter of "Bank of Toronto" have no line work about them—only solid work. In lower center margin "American Bank Note Co., Ottawa," omitted. Back of note has no linework. Bill a very fine pen or pencil and brush work job, black ink and all colors can be removed by damp sponge

TENS—Continued

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont.

10. Dated May 1st, 1871. Letter D. Very dangerous counterfeit. Signed Wm. McMaster, President, and W. Cooke, Cashier. The color of the blue numbers is a trifle lighter than those of the genuine. The vignette in centre coarser than in the genuine, particularly the head of the lion. In counterfeit the bases of the letter A in the word "dollars" are connected in one line, while in the genuine there is a distinct opening. The staff or perpendicular line of the letter P in word "President" in counterfeit extends below the line upon which the word "President" is written; in genuine it terminates directly on the line. There are five shaded lines under the words "Ten Dollars" in counterfeit, and only four in genuine. Shading of the title, Bank of Commerce, coarse and scratchy; lathe-work excellent, but slightly defective. Back of note, color of green ink lighter than on the genuine, and lathe-work defective. The paper is thinner than that of the genuine.

CITY BANK MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q.

10. A poor counterfeit. On the counterfeit, the word "Parliament" is printed "Parliment," the "a" being omitted.

DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont.

10. Check Letters A and B. These counterfeits are photographic productions and are easily detected by the poor coloring and the omission of the fine lettering at the bottom of the note over which the signatures are written. The water-mark, "Dominion Bank," is very faint, and the green is almost a blue. The attempt to imitate the color tints on back of note is very crude.

FARMERS' BANK OF CANADA, Toronto, Ont.

10. Dated Jan. 2, 1907. Check letter A. Lathe work, vignette and numbering very poorly done. W. Seeltie Nesbitt, President; countersigned T. H. Weir, pro-Genl. Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK, Toronto, Ont.

10. Dated Toronto, Ont., March 1, 1875. Letter B. Poor counterfeit. Portraits and lathe-work in counters very poor. Back of note fair, but lathe-work poor. Paper smooth and stiff.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE, Quebec, P. Q.

10. Dated April 28, 1860. Check letter A. The counterfeit vignettes all coarsely done, as are the large 10's and the counters in both upper corners. The lettering is much better and deceptive. "P" in "President" is directly over "D" in "DIX" on genuine, bottom border of note. On the counterfeit the "P" is over the "IX."

MARITIME BANK, St. John, N. B.

10. Dated Oct. 5, 1881. Check letter A. A photographic pen and ink counterfeit. The general appearance of this note is extremely poor and readily detected. Bank failed. Notes worthless.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, P. Q.

10. Photograph. Letter D. Number 83993. Capital $6,000,000. The green tint on the face and back of note is rubbed on over the purple photographic tints with an oil green crayon pencil, which gives the green a yellowish tone and the work a blurred appearance. Very few notes were printed.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX, Halifax, N. S.

10. Dated 1st January, 1874. Photograph and Lithograph combined. Purplish tint in the photographic part, the 10—TEN—10 being done in red and green ink by lithography, and badly blurred. The vignette of ship under sail is very coarsely done, while in the genuine it is very fine and distinct.

10. Old issue. Dated 1st January, 1874. A counterfeit of engraved and lithograph work, having a blurred and dark look. "Cash'r," "Pres't" and name of printers, "Blades, East & Blandes, London," are all omitted.

MOLSONS BANK, Montreal, Que.

10. Date, Jan. 2, 1900. Letter B. A very poor photographic note and not liable to deceive. It has a blurred appearance and is on heavy paper.

ONTARIO BANK, Toronto, Ont.

10. Letter A. Dated Bowmanville, Nov. 1st, 1870. The foliage in the engraving of the woodsman chopping down the tree is indistinctly worked up, being rather blurred in its details. There are two issues of these counterfeits on some of which the imprint of the "British-American Bank Note Company, Montreal and Ottawa," does not appear.

10. Check letter A. A very poor photograph. No description necessary

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Fredericton, N. B.

10. Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Detected by its faded appearance.

TENS—Continued

QUEBEC BANK, Quebec, P. Q.

10. Date Jan. 3, 1898. Letter C. Signed John Breakey, Pres.; countersigned V. F. Convey. A photographic counterfeit. Centre face of note vignette "City of Quebec" badly blurred, but by careful printing might be improved. Figures in number of note in red are slightly thicker and longer than those on the genuine. Back of note nearly black instead of blue. Lathe work and paper fair.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA, Toronto, Ont.

10. Dated Toronto 1st May, 1900. Check letter A. Very poor woodcut production on poor quality of paper. Numbering brick red and very poor. Lathe work in counters poorly done. Vignette portrait on right end of note exceedingly poor. Lettering of Canada Bank Note Printing Co., lower centre of note, broken and indistinct, also imprint of British-American Bank Note Co., Montreal, in lower border. Back of note has no semblance of lathe work. The whole note is so poor it should not pass the ordinary handlers of money.

10 raised from 1. Government issue. Vignette—Lady Dufferin. Note scraped with a knife and the alterations of the figures and large characters are done with pen and ink, the border and other parts of note made indistinct by ink lines scattered over. There are no genuine $10 Dominion notes.

10 raised from 5. Many raised bills have been found in circulation. The altered parts are done by the "bugging" process, which shows very plainly upon holding the bill up to the light.

TWENTIES

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

20. Date, Jan. 2, 1903. Very dull, faded color; but few issued.

SILVER COUNTERFEITS

The 20, 25 and 50 cent Canada silver pieces have been extensively counterfeited.

ENGLISH BANK NOTES AND COINS

£5 English Bank Notes, dated London, 1862, and Sept. 13, 1901.

£5 Bank of England Note, dated January 4, 1898. Photographic pen and ink.

£10 Bank of England Notes, dated Sept. 21, 1901.

£20 Bank of England Notes, dated Birmingham, May 20, 1890, marked with blue stamp, "London and County Banking Co., Limited, Stratford."

£20 Bank of England Note, dated May 20, 1893. Pen and ink production.

£20 Bank of England Note, dated January 15, 1896. The notes present a gray, dirty and greasy appearance, which has evidently been caused by inserting the water mark by an oily process. The cipher number of these bills is M—8, the consecutive numbers differing.

£50 English Bank Notes, dated London, May 16, 1883, marked with blue stamp, "London and County Banking Co., Limited, Brompton, 26—0."

£50 Bank of England Note, dated London, May 16, 1883, stamped in *red* letters across lower part of note, "Channel Island Bank, Limited, Jersey."

£50 Bank of England Notes, dated March 6, 1901.

£100 English Bank Notes, dated London, August 16, 1883.

£500 English Bank Notes, dated London, August 16, 1883.

£5 and £10 Provincial Bank of Ireland, each dated November 10, 1880.

The paper of these counterfeits is thicker and darker than that of the genuine.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGN.—A dangerous counterfeit; weight of genuine coin, 123.27 grains; fineness, 916 2-3. Weight and thickness same as genuine. Composed of platinum, heavily gold-plated. As coins become worn, platinum can be observed distinctly. General appearance good, and liable to deceive. The dates are 1862, 1863 and 1872.

ENGLISH HALF-SOVEREIGN, composed of the same metal as the sovereign above reported, is in circulation.

Stolen Bank of England and Canadian Notes

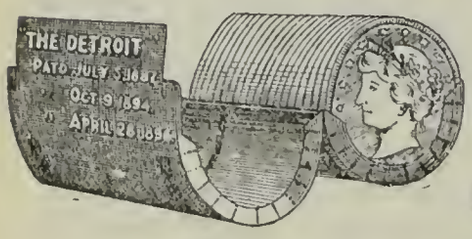
The following notes of the Bank of England are reported to have been stolen:

Denomination.	Date.	Numbers.
£500	May 27, 1902	65,355; 65.356; 65.357
£100	June 1, 1903	42,673
£10	June 5, 1903	65,503

DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont.

10. Stolen. Date Jan. 2, 1888. Series A. Nos. 46,001 to 47,000. Stolen when uncountersigned and signatures forged, but bank will pay 20 per cent. for any part of the $10,000.

The Detroit Coin Wrapper



Millions are used annually by large handlers of coin. Made to hold all silver coins, nickels, pennies, etc., in amounts from 25 cents up to $20.00. We also manufacture a full line of coin bags. *Write for samples and quotations.*

DETROIT COIN WRAPPER CO.

18 John R Street - - Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

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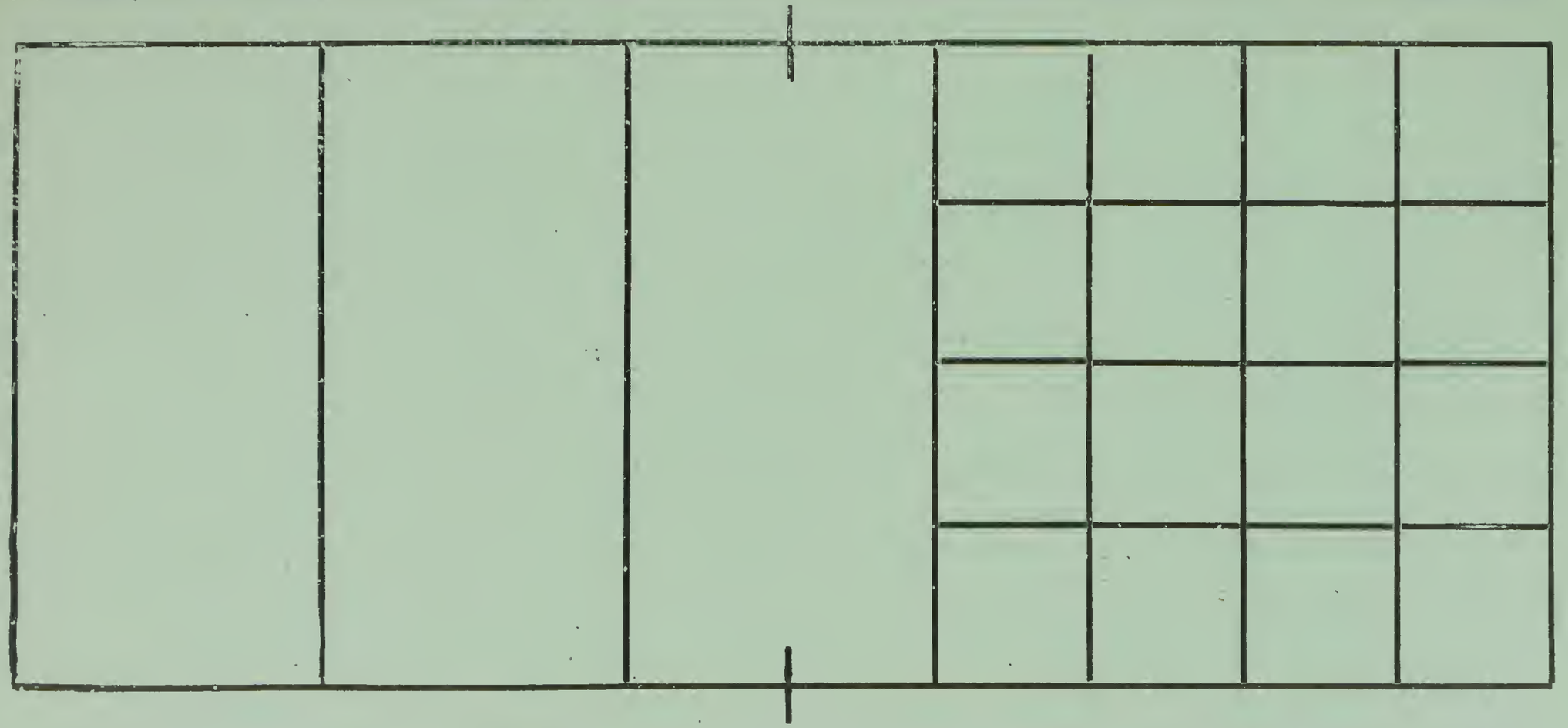
FOR SALE

Fac-Simile of Discount Class Used at the National Bank Redemption Agency for Discounting National Bank Notes, and by the U. S. Treasurer for Discounting U. S. Notes, Gold and Silver Certificates.

U. S. Treasury Notes, also Gold and Silver Certificates, are about ¼ inch longer than National Bank Notes. A calculation, however, can be made from this Scale.



All Notes equalling or exceeding three-fifths of their original proportions, and bearing the name of the bank and the signature of one of its officers, are redeemable at their face value. Mutilated, U. S. Notes, Gold Certificates and Silver Certificates are redeemable at their face value by the U. S. Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers, when not more than two-fifths of the note is missing. When mutilated so that less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths, of the original proportions remain, are redeemable by the Treasurer only, at one-half the face value of the whole note or certificate; unless when accompanied by an affidavit that the missing portions are totally destroyed, and then all fragments are redeemable at full face value.

Fac-simile of Discount Glass

READY REFERENCE.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

COUNTERFEITS.			LETTER.		PAGE.
$1	Dominion of Canada	Cartier issue, Toronto backs.	D.	Dangerous	74
1	Dominion of Canada	Lady D. issue, Montreal bks.	A.C.	Poor	74
1	Dominion of Canada	Aberdeen issue, Date 1898	A.B.C.	Fair	74
1	Bank counterfeits (old) see page 65.				
2	Dominion of Canada	Dufferin issue, Montreal bks.	B.	Dangerous	74
2	Dominion of Canada	Dufferin issue, Toronto bk.	C.	Dangerous	75
2	Dominion of Canada	Lansdowne issue, Ottawa	B.	Passable	75
2	Dominion of Canada	Portrait of King Edward	A.C.D.	Passable	75
2 & 4	Bank counterfeits (old) see pages 66 and 67.				
5	Bank of British N. A.	Quebec, Que.	1871 issue	A.	Photo. 76
5	Bank of British N. A.	Kingston, Ont.	1875 issue		Dangerous 76
5	Bank of British N. A.	Montreal, Que.	1877	D.	Dangerous 76
5	Bank of Montreal	Montreal, Que.	Old issue		Fair 76
5	Bank of Montreal	Montreal, Que.	1895		Fair 76
5	Bank of Montreal	Montreal, Que.	1895	C.D.	Wood Cut 76
5	Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax, N. S.	1877	B.	Pen, Brush 76
5	Bank of Toronto	Port Hope, Ont.	1880	E.	Photo. 76
5	Bank of Toronto	Peterborough, Ont.	1880	E.	Photo. 76
5	Canadian Bank of Com.	Toronto, Ont.	1871	C.	Dangerous 77
5	Dominion Bank	Toronto, Ont.	1900	B.C.	Poor 77
5	La Banque du Peuple	Montreal, Que.	Old issue	A.	Poor 77
5	Maritime Bank	St. Johns, N. B.		B.	Photo. 77
5	Molsons Bank	Montreal, Que.	1901	A.B.C.	Very Poor 77
5	Quebec Bank	Quebec, P. Q.	1901	H.	Very Poor 77
5	Traders' Bank of Canada	Toronto, Ont.	1897	D.	Poor 77
5	Union Bank of P. E. I.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.		A.	Photo. 77
10	Bank of British N. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Old issue		Photo. 77
10	Bank of Montreal	Montreal, Que.	1882	D.	Very Poor 77
10	Bank of Toronto	Toronto, Ont.	1892	D.	Pen, Brush 77
10	Canadian Bank of Com.	Toronto, Ont.	1871	D.	Dangerous 78
10	City Bank Montreal	Montreal, Que.			Poor 78
10	Dominion Bank	Toronto, Ont.	1888	A.	Stolen 78
10	Dominion Bank	Toronto, Ont.	1900	A.B.	Photo 78
10	Farmers' Bank of Canada	Toronto, Ont.	1907	A	Very Poor 78
10	Imperial Bank	Toronto, Ont.	1875	B.	Poor 78
10	La Banque Nationale	Quebec, Que.	1860	A.	Fair 78
10	Maritime Bank	St. Johns, N. B.	1881	A.	Photo. 78
10	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Montreal, Que.		D.	Photo. 78
10	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Halifax, N. S.	1874		Photo., &c. 78
10	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Halifax, N. S.	1874		Litho., &c. 78
10	Molsons Bank	Montreal, Que.	1900	B.	Poor 78
10	Ontario Bank	Bowmansville, Ont.	1870	A.	Dangerous 78
10	Peo. Bank of N. Brunswick	Fredericton, N. B.		A.	Photo. 79
10	Standard Bank of Canada	Toronto, Ont.	1900	A.	Very Poor 79
10	Quebec Bank	Quebec, Que.	1898	C.	Passable 79
	Raised bills from $1 and $5 to $10.				
20	Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke, Que.	1903 issue		Faded 79

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